THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy ..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) $10 00

☞ Communications designed for publication should addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., ad dress

THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1869. NO. 229.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Entirely New Imported
(French) Linen caps, warranted to wash, at Ramsley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue.

Positive Sale of Fine American and Imported Gold and Silver Watches.
At the Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M., will be sold without any reserve whatever, a large and fine assortment of gold and silver imported and American watches. Goods on exhibition to-day. H. B. Smithson & Co., Auctioneers.

A Cheap Way.
Of going to Saratoga Springs, by going to Florence's Depot, Seventh, No. 84 Market street, where you can procure the water direct from the Springs, received fresh every week, and sold at a slight advance above cost. Remember the place—84 Market street.

Something New
Every day at Ramsley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue.

Pure White Lead and Oils
Can be purchased cheaper at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, than at any other place in the city. Remember the place, 89 Market street, corner Diamond alley, near Fifth avenue. tf

Sailor Hats for Boys,
The best in the city, at Ramsley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue.

Butcher's Bend Shot
For Bed Bugs.
Butcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Straw Hats,
The largest and best assortment in the city, at Ramsley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue.

Trusses, Trusses,
"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically cures Rupture. Never rusts, breaks nor soils. Used in use both for comfort, safety and curability combined. B. L. Palmerlock & Co., Agents. Sold by all Druggists. MWS

It Will Pay
To visit Ramsley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue.

We are Seldom Called
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Wanted.
Five Hundred Boys—Every week to buy their Hats, at Ramsley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue.

Steamboat Supplies.
One of the necessary articles for boat stores is Dooley's Baking Powder. Always pure, reliable, easy to use, and economical, as it requires but half the quantity of those of ordinary manufacture. Unequalled for making sweet, light, and healthy biscuits, rolls, griddle cakes, &c., &c., and no steward should be without it. For sale by grocers everywhere. KWF

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Indian Troubles in Kansas.

Result of Municipal Election—The President's Summer Tour—Reduction of Government Depositories—The Case of Georgia—Chinese Treaty with France—The New Mexican Minister.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1869.

The Kansas Indian Troubles.

The Cabinet session to-day was mainly devoted to the consideration of Indian matters. A telegram from General Sheridan was submitted, in which he states that the depredations in Kansas were committed by the Cheyennes who spent the winter up in the Powder river country, and have latterly been moved down into Kansas. Those Indians whom he punished so severely last winter have had nothing to do with these troubles. The President, on advice of the Cabinet, has directed Sheridan and Schofield to send troops to protect the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad and settlers all along the frontier of that State. Troops are also to go to the Cherokee neutral lands to protect railroad rights there from the violence of settlers and squatters who oppose the road. General Sherman says he will call out the militia if necessary, but does not think such a course will be needful.

The Election Disturbances.

All the papers in the city are strong in condemnation of the negroes who created disturbances at the polls yesterday. The man who was shot through the head is still alive, but the doctors say he cannot recover. One of the sergeants of police is confined to bed by his injuries. The chief-of-police is able to be about, but is in a battered condition. Other injured persons are doing well. The total vote was 25,000 less than the presidential, and the Republican ticket carried the day by 4,539 majority in a poll of 15,396. The Democrats allowed the day to go by default in many precincts. The lower branch of council is wholly Republican, and the upper board has eleven Republicans to three opposition. About one-third of the whole number of members in the two boards are colored men.

The President's Summer Tour.

The crowd of visitors at the White House this morning was quite large, many persons being there to see the President before he leaves for West Point. He goes by special car to-morrow evening, accompanied by his whole family, with Secretaries Rawlins and Cox. He has not yet determined the exact summer trip, but has invitations from ever so many sources, North and West. He talks of spending a time at Long Branch, as also of making a trip to Niagara Falls, and will probably spend a couple of days in Boston next week.

The Government Depositories.

The purpose of Secretary Boutwell to reduce the number of Government depositories in the country meets a great deal of opposition. There are now three hundred and fifty, and he will reduce the number to about two hundred, having regard not to the wishes of national banks, but to the requirements of the public service. The report that he will have one depository in each congressional district is not true. The new list is not making up on any such basis.

Status of Georgia.

It is ascertained from the White House that the case coming up from Georgia, which was referred to the Attorney General, has been received the following telegram from Enoch Hoag, Quaker Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Atchison, Kansas, dated June 6th: The reports of hostilities in Northwest Kansas are exaggerated and conflicting. Eight or ten remote settlers are said to have been killed. The Indians are said to be Northern Cheyennes and Sioux.

GOING TO THE JUBILEE.

The President leaves Washington to-morrow evening for New York, and will attend the Boston Peace Jubilee.

ERIE, PA.

Assembling of the Knights Templar.

ERIE, PA., June 8.—At an early hour to-day the evidences of preparation for a gala week were apparent, and at a little after nine A. M. an escort body of the Sir Knights of Mt. Olivet Commandery, commanded by Sir Knight Col. C. P. Rogers, and preceded by Sherry's Brass Band, marched to the depot, where the reception committee was in waiting to receive and act as an escort to their Masonic brethren. About seventy members of the order, and many of them accompanied by their families, arrived on the Pittsburgh and Erie train. Among them were the following officers of the Grand Lodge: Sir Knight John Vollecomb, Grand Commander; Sir Knight Jas. H. Hopkins, Deputy Grand Commander; Sir Knight H. B. McKeen, Grand Generalissimo; Sir Knight Charles M. Howell, Grand Captain General; Sir Knight Abram Miller, Grand Senior Warden; Sir Knight T. Jones, Grand Junior Warden; Sir Knight John H. Duesenbery, Grand Bearer; Sir Knight R. B. Young, Grand Standard Bearer; Sir Knight Charles E. Meyer, Grand Warden; Sir Knight S. Smith, Grand Sentinel. The chief functionaries were escorted in carriages to the Reed House, Mount Olivet Commandery in full regalia acting as a guard of honor, and others marching in procession. The Lodges represented were those of Harrisburg and Lancaster, Reading, Columbia and York. These delegations were fortunate in finding plenty of rooms at the Reed House, which is much larger than any body of Mt. Olivet Commandery, under command of Sir Knight Jno. K. Payne, proceeded to the Depot to meet the visiting Sir Knights from Pittsburgh, Meadville, Washington, Greensburg, and other places, the Masonic delegations above numbering upwards of one hundred and twenty. After forming in line they marched to the Reed House, preceded by the members of Mt. Olivet Commandery. The visiting Sir Knights, with the Grand Lodge officers, were in full uniform, and made a fine appearance. What our hotel keepers will do for room, should a large delegation arrive to attend the State Medical Convention, also to be held here to-morrow, we are at a loss to imagine.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamships Britannia and Denmark, for Europe, have arrived at Queenstown.

Senator Sprague, in response to the serenade of workingmen, at Newark, N. J., Monday night, claimed to be actuated solely for their interests.

The office of R. L. Smith, at Syracuse, N. Y., was robbed of twenty thousand dollars in bonds, mortgages, &c., Monday night.

The east wing of the Grey Nuns' Convent, Quebec, and also the chapel attached thereto, was burned Monday night. Loss, $20,000. Two men were injured by the falling timbers.

A fire on Front street, Cincinnati, at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed three frame buildings belonging to T. W. Vandeusen. One was occupied as a bakery, and the other two by families. Loss about $5,000.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Londonderry, (Old School,) held here to-day, the basis of reunion of the old and new churches, agreed on in New York, was unanimously adopted.

Two very interesting papers were read at the Board of Trade meeting in St. Louis Monday night, showing the practicability of a direct trade between St. Louis and foreign ports during a large portion of the year, by light draft propellers. Figures were produced to show that such vessels could navigate the river during seven months. Resolutions were adopted recommending the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad to the favorable consideration of St. Louis, and urging them to subscribe to the project.

The case of Miss Amanda Craig, of Cincinnati, vs. S. Sprague, of Chicago, for breach of promise of marriage, which has been on trial before Judge Wilcox, at Heaton, Ill., for several days past, was given to the jury this morning, and a verdict for the plaintiff, Miss Craig, was rendered, awarding her the sum of one thousand thousand dollars, as the damages claimed by her for damages. The verdict was received with applause. The counsel for Sprague apply for a new trial.

Indianapolis, Indiana, was favored with a woman's Rights Convention yesterday. Miss Anthony presided over it.

The arguments in the McConnell murder trial were closed yesterday morning at about eleven o'clock, when the case went to the jury retired, and at two brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The verdict was received with frantic expressions of joy. Mrs. McConnell fainted, and received the enthusiastic congratulations of his friends.

James A. Weed's paper mill at Port Dickinson, New York, was destroyed by fire Monday night, together with all the machinery. Loss about $50,000; insurance $12,000 on building and $1,000 on stock.

Boston is rapidly filling up with strangers, in anticipation of the Peace Jubilee. Thousands of persons in private houses have been placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee.

Monday at midnight a fire broke out in the paper mill at Barryton, New York, and communicated with the freight house, in which several thousand bales of hay were stored. The building and contents were destroyed. Loss $80,000, insured.

The Chester County Republican Convention yesterday unanimously instructed their delegates to vote for Geary.

The American Institute of Homeopathy, in session at Boston, elected the following officers: Reuben Laidlaw, of Chicago, President; D. H. Beckwith, of Cleveland, Vice-President; L. T. Talbot, of Boston, General Secretary; Timothy Dunn, of New York, Provisional Secretary, and E. M. Kellogg, of New York, Treasurer. The number of reported clear of debt. One hundred and fifty-three new members were admitted.

The House of Assembly at Halifax, Monday night, Dr. Murray moved his annexation resolution, which was seconded by Joseph L. McDonald. The debate continued to-day, and the rest of the House, twenty-six members, voted down the resolution, thus throwing it out of doors. The House will be prorogued to-morrow.

A private dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says Col. J. M. Crane, U. S. A., acting Mayor of Jackson, was shot and killed by E. M. Yerger. The affair grew out of the action of Col. Crane in seizing the property of delegates for taxes. Yerger was arrested by the military.

Mike Maloney, a notorious desperado, while walking down Auction street, Memphis, Monday night, discovered two of his old associates named Pleasant, sitting on the curb-stone, and without speaking to them, drew a pistol in his hand and fired, killing him instantly. Maloney then fled. This is the third murder he has committed.

The Southwestern Press Association was banqueted at Nashville last night.

Edwin Booth was married on Monday to Miss Mary McVicker.

The strike of the brakemen on the Erie road resulted in the men obtaining the advance demanded.

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CRESTLINE, O., June 8, 1869.

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"Same as Jenkins Sells."

Every grocer and dealer in flour hears the above expression applied to Jenkins' brands that endeavors to sell flour. The brands handled by this house are the most remarkable, and they call forth the efforts of others to imitate them, other dealers to effect sales of flours that cannot be sold on their own merits. Jenkins & Bros. have the reputation of handling good, reliable flours, and at such prices as interferes with the accustomed profits desired by some of our millers and dealers.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE MASS., June 8.—Beef cattle—receipts 900; market inactive and prices declined 1@c; extra $12 00@12 75; first quality $12@12 75; second quality $11@11 50; third quality $9@10 50. Sheep and lambs receipts considerable; market dull; poor yearlings and extra lambs in demand at last week's prices; sales of spring lambs at $6@8 26.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Cotton hair advanced ¼c; middlings 28c; sales 1,850 bales; receipts 337 bales; exports 221 bales. Sugar—common 9¾@10c; prime 11¾@12¾c. Molasses—fermenting 47@49c. Coffee unchanged.

Nashville Cotton Market.

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THE OIL REGIONS.

DECREASE IN PRODUCTION.

Development—Stock of Petroleum on Hand—Number of New Wells Drilling—Shipments.

From the Titusville *Herald's* petroleum report for the month of May, we gather the following:

Under a large falling off in the product of the wells in the older districts, and but a moderate degree of success in the development of new territory, there was a material decrease during the period under review, and the daily average, as shown by the difference between the stocks at the beginning and the close of the month and the shipments meantime, was 10,353 barrels, or about 900 barrels less than the daily average during April, and an increase of about 575 barrels over the average for May. The decrease in the old districts was caused by the gradual falling of the wells, and by but few of the old wells having been torpedoed and reassicated.

During the past six months, and particularly during April, benzine of high gravity has been extensively used to increase the product of old wells, as it dissolves the paraffine and thick oil with which the crevices in yielding sand rock become filled. The benzine, after being used, is often mixed with oil, which it consequently made lighter. The gravity of the oil produced from most of the shrill wells, in the old districts, is now lighter than formerly, but the gravity of the whole product has not been altered materially.

The following table shows the production during May, the average per day, the production previously reported in 1869, and the average per day since January 1st; the production to-day last year, and the average per day for the same time last year:

Total shipments of crude for May of barrels of 45 gallons each, bbls.	321,262
Add to reduce to bbls of 43 gals each, bbls.	11,577
Total shipment of bbls of 43 gals each, bbls.	332,839
Stock on hand May 1st, bbls.	355,979
Stock on hand June 1st, bbls.	355,493
Deduct decrease on June 1st, bbls.	486
Add amount of unmerchantable oil reported on May 1st and not reported on June 1st, bbls.	331,756
	2,000
Total production during June, bbls.	214,756
Average per day for 31 days, bbls.	10,153
Production previously reported, bbls.	1,322,907
Total product since January 1st, bbls.	1,533,721
Average per day for 151 days, bbls.	10 193
Total product same time last year, bbls.	1,388,389
Average per day same time last year	9 193
(365 days).	

The product of the Pleasantville district, as ascertained from the shipments and stocks, shows a falling off of 11,000 barrels in the fifty barrels. There was also a considerable decrease on the Bloss, Woods, Stevenson, Benninghoff, W. McClintock, H. Medill & took farms; on the Shamburg Petroleum Company and other farms in the Shamburg district, at Pithole and vicinity, and on Charley run.

The first increase took place in the Allegheny river south of Franklin, where four new producing wells were struck. At Parker's Landing, in this district, four wells were struck during the last week, which yielded an average of twenty barrels per day. Considerable excitement was created in consequence of the discovery, and a number of new wells are now drilling in that locality. The principal interest, however, is centered in the Parker's Landing district, which, if the developments of the next few months shall prove as favorable as the present indications, will be the most productive district in the oil region.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND THE TERRITORY.

The number of wells in process of drilling increased during May, and on June 1st the total number in all parts of the region was 345, against 330 on the 1st of May. There was a decrease in the Pleasantville district, where about fifteen wells were completed, and other operations were commenced on only about eight. On Cherry Tree Run there was also a decrease, but in other districts the prediction was to great change.

There was a smaller number of paying wells struck during May than during the previous month, although the number completed was as large as usual. On Cherry run, on the Story and Gregg farms, at Parker's Landing, Sunville, Foster's Ladder, on the Allegheny river, on Bull and Church runs, in the Pleasantville district, there were, altogether, about fifteen wells struck in paying quantities, which at the close of the month, ranged from fifteen to one hundred and fifty barrels per day. In all other districts and on Cherrytree run and at Pleasantville there were twenty wells completed, which, if properly proffered but little, and throughout the region there were fifteen wells struck which are not yet reported as paying quantities. Most of the latter are located on Cherry run and Cherry runs, and in Pleasantville district.

During the month the territory in the vicinity of Bull run, Church run, Foster's, on Cherrytree run, along the Allegheny river south of Franklin, and on Oil creek, above Titusville was developed, although the area was considerably extended by the finding of new wells.

THE STOCK OF OIL.

The stock of petroleum on hand on the 1st inst. in the oil regions, as carefully ascertained in iron tankage June 1st was 355,986 barrels, and the total stock in the oil regions was about 500,000 barrels.

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of crude, equivalent of forty-three gallons, during May, averaged about 10,000 barrels a day, against an average of 9,000 barrels during the previous month. The shipments to Boston, Cleveland and Philadelphia were enlarged, while to Pittsburgh and New York there was a falling off. The following were the shipments:

To New York, bbls.	75,899
Cleveland, bbls.	99,770
Boston, bbls.	14,336
Philadelphia, bbls.	25,600
Pittsburgh, bbls.	7,000
Portland, bbls.	2,803
Baltimore, bbls.	10,473
Total bbls.	286,972
Difference between crude and refined shipped, bbls.	5,443
Total	292,415
Shipment of crude equivalent, bbls.	290,360

The following were the shipments from January 1st to June 1st, 1869, and the crude equivalent:

To New York, bbls.	401,347
To Cleveland	417,257
To Boston	77,025
To Philadelphia	97,600
To Pittsburgh	27,500
To Portland	16,644
To Baltimore	10,473
Total, bbls.	1,339,491
Difference between crude and the refined shipped, bbls.	34,932
Shipment of crude equivalent, bbls.	1,374,423

STATE POLITICS.

A large number of prominent Republicans of Philadelphia have published a card recommending General Charles H. T. Collis for nomination for Recorder of Deeds of that county.

Joseph R. Lyndall is a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator in the First District, Philadelphia.

The friends of Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum are beginning to manifest considerable interest in a Republican nomination for Governor. The Scranton *Republican* says: "There is a good deal of newspaper froth afloat in the Geary interest, in the shape of dispatches as to the election of delegates, &c., but the falsity of the dispatches in at least two notable instances—in regard to the election of delegates in Lancaster—leads us to suspect that a good part of the same nature indications is manufactured and untrustworthy. We shall be glad to learn that the silence of Mr. Ketchum himself and of his friends is not ominous. The Governor has practised and fired, killing him instantly. Maloney then fled. This is the third murder he has committed.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

A Conflict Between the Lords and Commons—Result of the Struggle Not Doubtful—Intense Excitement—Comments of the Press—The Irish Church Must Not Cumber the Ground After December—Hereditary Legislation in Danger of Being Overthrown—Greatest Crisis Since the Passage of the Reform Bill—Revolutionary Feeling Among the People—Result of the French Elections—Scenes of Disorder in Paris—Serious Disturbances in Italy—Another Candidate for the Spanish Throne—No More Troops Wanted in Cuba, &c., &c.

The Peers and the Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, June 7.—The announced predetermination of the majority of the House of Lords to reject the Irish Church bill, creates intense excitement, and threatens to bring about a conflict between the Lords and Commons. It is rumored in some quarters that the disfranchisement is only made to feel the public pulse, and ascertain how far the Lords dare go. There is nothing for them to do but take their place pending what will come of it, for all they hold dearest, in the full certainty that they will be sacrificed to the ascendency of that Democratic principle, which is the most dangerous foe of personal and political freedom. It is not to be, however, those who approved regret the decision to give battle. There is nothing for them to do but take their place pending what will come of it, for all they hold dearest, in the full certainty that they will be sacrificed to the ascendency of that Democratic principle, which is the most dangerous foe of personal and political freedom. It is not to be, however

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1869.

SAYS the Philadelphia *Telegraph*:

"There is no good reason why Philadelphia should not be the Atlantic terminus of the Pacific Railroad; and the Pennsylvania Railroad, by securing the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road on such advantageous terms, places us in a position to carry out this design; and if the efforts of the company are seconded in a spirited manner by the business men of Philadelphia in general, there is no reason why New York cannot be distanced easily in the matter of the Pacific trade and travel.

But the Pennsylvania Central is negotiating for the New Jersey Central, which means, if it means anything, that the Pennsylvania Central does not choose to operate for Philadelphia but for its own interest by going to New York as well as Philadelphia. It is useless to expect a road to do an unnatural thing so far as relates to the course of trade and commerce; and Philadelphia, like other cities, will get just the share of trade, and be "the Atlantic terminus of the Pacific Road," to just that extent as the trade and commerce of the country find it to their interest, and positively no more. This is just the view the Pennsylvania Central takes in securing the New Jersey Central."

THE completion of the Pacific Road, in connection with what is going on in the East, has caused the eyes of the Christian world to be turned towards the Asiatic quarter of the globe. Tea drinkers especially, and in the United States in particular, are expecting great things from a more immediate intercourse with China. Steamships begin to be showered upon us at a fearful rate, alternately bewildering and instructing the mind. Authority states that our imports of teas amount to from thirty to forty millions pounds annually, the money value in 1867 being seven and a half million dollars. Our other imports amounted to less than $300,000—about equal to our exports to China; so that the balance equalled half a million a month, which was paid in silver. At the same time England's China trade showed a balance in her favor of $33,000,000, which was paid in specie. It it is not doubted that it would be an easy matter to place our trade on equally as good a footing. In this connection, it is proper to remark, that we drink the poorer teas to an extent that no other nation approaches. Very little really good tea comes to the United States; which appears to be all the same to us. So long as the rates of freight charges on the Pacific road are kept up, there will be little prospect of things getting better from the completion of that work.

POLITICS, OFFICE AND MONEY MAKING.

The desire to get into office is in itself laudable, but this is quite a different thing from the insane idea which in many cases possesses the minds of men, that in some way or other a great deal of money can be made outside of what the law allows. That this essentially dishonest idea gets possession of not a few who set out to obtain office, will not be questioned. Peculation and official corruption in various ways constitute one of the most alarming vices to which our country stands exposed. It is an alluring vice, and no small proportion of those who seek office have, without knowing it perhaps, already fallen victims to it. It would be difficult to account for the scramble for offices with pay scarcely better than the wages of the day laborer, in any other way. Very few offices pay as well as most of business pursuits. Most of them are on a par with mere clerkships, so far as the pay is concerned, with ten times the responsibility; and yet we see them scrambled for by those who would never think of taking the position of clerk. The idea of an office, in most of minds, seems to be coupled with the expectation of large advantages, not nominated in the bond, and not possible with strict honesty on the part of the incumbent. In what degree this expectation has been realized may be inferred from the fact, that under the previous administration, not less than three hundred million of the revenue was stolen. We have seen men getting rich on salaries not equal to a good support—and cases like these are not confined to the internal revenue nor to federal positions. To get the most possible out of an office, and to stretch and to evade in order to accomplish this, seems in a majority of cases about the first thing thought of. We find aspirants paying large sums of money to secure even a nomination, and something more for election expenses. A few rich persons can afford to do this to gratify their ambition, but in a majority of cases the corrupting idea of making money—perhaps acquiring fortunes—by some illegitimate means or other, is the secret motive which in many, not to say a majority of cases, animates aspirants. Of course the public service suffers and the demoralization in office and among office-seekers becomes fearful. And not the least evil in this connection is the facility with which fairish men, honorable as the world goes, glide into the ways whereby, as we are assured, millions are, or have been, stolen annually; ways whereby men holding little offices with not more than than fifteen hundred dollars attached, make from five to ten thousand a year. These things are far more common now than a few years back. They have tainted our politics, and the fact affords occasion for alarm in the minds of all who observe the effect on nearly every relation in life. Office getting and office holding contemplate party discipline and subordination to leadership. It is here that the evil starts, and it has grown in proportion as circumstances, as in the last few years, have favored the power of party and leadership. The remedy lies in resisting this power wherever it is exerted for objects contrary to honesty and right. So long as men are led will this tyranny last, the evil grow and the demoralization spread. No tyrant ever went farther than he believed he would be submitted to. Wherever the people are most intelligent and least disposed to support bad men for office, the things where-from demoralization in office springs least prevail. The remedy consists, therefore, in arousing the people to refuse either to countenance or support whatever or whoever does not come up to the standard demanded as a remedy. The necessity of better morality in politics and a complete expurgation of the public mind concerning the outside emoluments of office, is proven by facts absolutely frightful. The masses of the people must be brought up to a higher standard of action, and it will be well for the country if the reformation commence at once.

EXTORTIONATE CHARGES ON THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Every day increases the indignation of the people at the extortionate rates demanded by the managers of the Pacific Railway, and unless there are very considerable reductions made on freights and passenger fare, Congress will be called upon to interpose the needed protection, and set a limit to the charges. A Chicago house recently received a consignment of hides, amounting to thirty-three thousand pounds, and the freight bills were rendered thus: From Ogden to Omaha, 1,032 miles, $1,957; from Omaha to Chicago, 490 miles, $3963—total, $5,920. The weight of hides was sixteen and a half tons, and when it is considered that one cent and a half per ton per mile is a liberal rate for common freights, the outrageous character of this charge will be apparent. The charge from Omaha to Chicago is enormous, being four and a quarter cents per ton per mile, but it appears reasonable when compared with that on the Union Pacific, which is more than eleven and one-third cents per mile, and amounts to a virtual prohibition of traffic. There is nothing in the construction or running expenses of the road to justify this wholesale extortion, and the people will not long submit to be fleeced in this way. The road, as we have stated, was built by the national bounty, and the public have a right to demand protection at the hands of the National Legislature. If there is no power to curb this monopoly of a great national highway, what may we not expect in the way of extortionate rates when the great combinations now forming to connect with it, and control and absorb its business, shall have been consummated? The centralization of railway capital and power, by which independent and competing roads are being brought under the control of a few managers, will result disastrously to the general business of the country; instead of extortionate charges being exceptional and limited, they will become universal. It is therefore the duty of every State and community to encourage the construction of competing lines, and prevent as far as possible the monopolizing tendencies of the age.

MESSRS. J. E. PARK and J. A. TAYLOR, "deploring any controversy," unite in saying that they agreed to instruct the Chairman of the Resolution Committee in the Legislative Convention to report the famous twelfth, though one of the gentlemen concedes that he "did express his partial acquiescence in the objections of the Chairman." The Chairman understood him to acquiesce altogether in the objections, he offering no opposition to erasing the resolution from the series, which was done before his eyes. There is equal authority for saying that the other gentleman was scarcely less willing to see the resolution withheld. These gentlemen now say, however, that they "did afterwards authorize another delegate to report" the resolution. As no one did report it, there is necessarily either some mistake about this statement or the aforesaid "other delegate" disregarded his instruction and suppressed the resolution—poor thing!—after it had been kicked and cuffed about for half a day. And if the card of the gentlemen aforesaid proves nothing else, it establishes the fact that the bantling met its fate at the hands of one of its "authorized" friends, who strangled it without remorse! Worse and worse!

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New Yorkers have entered into a tacit arrangement that Saturday afternoon during the warm weather will be devoted to "the road" and the Central Park, rather than to business. Bankers, brokers and their employees are arranging their affairs accordingly. Old and Young New York have concluded to unbend once a week to that extent.

A French lady returning from Havana carried with her a pretty little negro boy, for whom she tenderly cared. One day Bamboula said to his mistress: "Papa told me when I was big I must kill you and carry him all your money. I'm going to kill you, but I shan't go back to him, for he would take all the money away." Bamboula is on his way home.

Advices from Tennessee say it now appears to be the policy of the Democrats—who cast some twenty-five or thirty thousand votes at the last election—to put no candidates in the field, but on the contrary to support whichever of the Republican wings offers the most concessions to them.

The Chicago *Republican* denounces the last sensational "sad story of love, desertion and death," started by the reporters of that city, as a fabrication. The account of the case first published purported to give the name and residence of a young New York girl who had been seduced from her home by a "drummer," abandoned in Chicago, and committed suicide in despair. The *Republican* says there is no such place or family as those from which the girl was said to have been enticed, and that, though the river has been dragged, the body of the supposed suicide can not be found.

A meeting of the business men of Memphis interested in the proposed barge line to St. Louis, was held Friday. A committee on subscription reported $95,000 subscribed, leaving but $5,000, which will be taken on Monday, when the company will be organized, and go into operation with two tugs and ten barges. The Memphis Board of Aldremen have granted the Dry Dock Company the use of the levee between Market and Poplar streets, for four-ten years, free of wharfage or tax.

In Waverly place, New York, lives a family of three, whose united age is only twenty-nine years and a few months. The physician's certificate describes the father as in schoolboy, aged fifteen, and the mother as a schoolgirl, aged fourteen. The child is only twelve days old. It is pleasant to know that the youngster has been born to a handsome fortune.

It is claimed that at least seventeen railroads now center or are building towards Chicago.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company have engaged a physician to examine all immigrants passing over their road. No one who are afflicted with any contagious disease will hereafter be taken.

Cuba News.

We attach little or no importance to the report of the surrender of four thousand Cuban insurgents. On the contrary, the tone of the news for some time back has been all in favor of the insurgents, who appear to have dealt several successful blows, and materially shaken the Spanish authority over the island. The withdrawal of Dulce under the peculiar circumstances attending his departure, is a confession of all this. The arrival of the new Captain General, Caballera de Roda, which will be within the next twenty days, will inaugurate a new policy and constitute an important event in the history of the Island. It is stated that instantly on his arrival in Cuba he will mass all disposable forces in the Central District, somewhere in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe, and endeavor, by bringing on a general engagement, to crush out the rebellion. Meanwhile, it is not improbable that the insurgents will have themselves to a footing not only to meet this more ingenious policy, but to push their operations still farther. In fact this appears to be the most probable turn of affairs.

The Way we Trade Abroad.

[From the New York Times.]

We shall soon know the approximate results of our foreign trade for the whole fiscal year ending 30th inst. We believe that after allowing $10,000,000 foreign goods re-exported from the United States, ($12,028,495 last year,) that all the markets of the country will have taken for home consumption, about $290,000,000, (last year $344,924,567,) and that the Treasury will have realized thereon, in gold, about $185,000,000, (last year $164,461,369;) while the gold value of our exports of domestic produce will reach $290,000,000, (last year $288,768,210,) leaving about *one hundred millions to be settled in specie and United States securities.* Last year the net outgo of specie of all descriptions amounted to $80,145,666, while this year, owing to the much larger remittances of United States 5-20s, and other American stocks since the Presidential election last November, (and especially important after the Inaugural of General Grant and the Act of Congress to strengthen the Public Credit,) the net outgo of specie will scarcely exceed one-half that sum. The comparative figures will be nearly as follows:

	June 30, '68.	June 30, '69.
Exported form New York	$75,309,856	$64,000,000
From Pacific and other ports	17,389,782	20,000,000
Total	$92,699,618	$90,000,000
Less foreign specie received	13,435,983	20,000,000
Net outgo of specie	$80,164,595	$40,000,000

* To present date, $35,389,621.

It is probable that nearly $60,000,000, in place of $60,000,000 American stocks, will have gone abroad by the close of the fiscal year, the first sum counting directly on our Foreign Trade Exchanges, and $30,000,000 in settlement of foreign dividends of United States 5-2s and other American stocks.

The Ritualistic Controversy.

The controversy between the Rev. Mr. Cheeney and Bishop Whitehouse, in Chicago, is attracting much attention, not, however, as a quarrel between the churchmen, but as an issue involving the alleged "ritualism" of the Bishop and the alleged disobedience of the clergyman. It seems that, in the administration of Baptism, Mr. Cheney has omitted the words "this child is regenerate," thereby substituting the form prescribed in the established ceremony. The reverend gentleman, it is said, does this because he disbelief in the literal truth of the formula, and does not wish to do violence to his conscience. The Bishop insists that he shall follow the letter of the law established by the Church, and does not admit the right of any presbyter to omit from the service anything written down as thereto belonging.

A public convention of clergymen and of the laity has been called to be held in Chicago during this month, in which the general course of the Bishop in the matter will be considered and condemned.

In Ohio, the Episcopal Bishop, Dr. McIlvaine, is known as a "Low Church" prelate, and he has a controversy with one of his clergymen. This clergyman is known as a "High Church" gentleman, whose offense is, not having omitted any part of the rubric, but in having added thereto some old forms, not forbidden nor prohibited, yet not required by any written law of the Church.

Mr. Motley's Instructions.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes as follows: "It is said that Mr. Motley has been instructed *to do nothing*. The precise meaning of this does not appear to be appreciated. It does not mean that Mr. Motley has been directed to sit down in London and sedulously close his ears to what he hears, and seal his lips forever. He has been instructed to make no hasty, ill-advised attempts to re-open the question during the continuance of the present angry feeling between the two countries. He will not add fuel to the flame by making overtures at the first public opportunity, *but he has been advised to watch and wait*, and when the occasion presents, give his views of what we want, and what we regard as fair and just. When that time comes, he will insist on the points made in Mr. Sumner's speech. He will insist that the United States will accept no settlement of the question in which the claim shall not be acknowledged. The matter will not be glossed over and no attempt will be made to heal our wounds by the application of salve, which, however good they may be to relieve temporary pain, are utterly ineffectual to make a permanent cure."

Cast Iron Stoves.

Some experiments, which will have great practical utility, have just been made in Paris on these pestilerous, fever-generating engines, cast iron stoves. From all these numerous and varied experiments it appears, *First*—That besides the immediate and serious danger inherent to all metal stoves from their so easily attaining a red heat, cast iron stoves offer the same drawbacks, *plus* giving a considerable but variable quantity of oxide of carbon, a highly-poisonous gas. *Second*—That under the most circumstances sheet iron has the same defect, through in a lesser degree. *Third*—That in rooms heated by such stoves the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, and that emanating from persons are apt to be decomposed into oxide of carbon at liberty. *Fourth*—That viz., from a cast iron stove, since it will penetrate through its thickness, from the direct action of the oxygen of the air on the carbon of the cast iron as a result from the decomposition of carbonic acid, or, lastly, from the organic dust suspended in the air. *Fifth*—That want of ventilation may greatly increase the danger; and, *sixth*, that iron stoves not internally lined with non-conducting clay to prevent their becoming red hot, are highly injurious to health.

WRITES the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* as follows:

"Said Senator Fessenden in the Senate Committee room on Foreign Relations when Hon. ——'s protocol was under consideration, 'I do not know that I, for one, should ever ask England for a cent compensation for our losses, if she had only been frank and treated us as one friendly nation should have treated another.'"

THE CHICAGO COAL TRADE.

Some Corrections and Some Information.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

"T. P. R.," in his article on "Our coal trade with Chicago," which appeared in the COMMERCIAL of Friday, endeavors to establish that it is the *real* advantages over Pittsburgh which Cincinnati possesses that enables her at the present moment to supply Chicago with coal at a cheaper rate than we can do it for. If these advantages are as great as this writer would have us believe, is it not singular that, with all her jealous watchfulness over her interests, for which she is noted, Cincinnati has never seen it in this light before, and that now she is only awakened to it when our Pittsburgh roads have, within a few months, raised their coal tariff twenty-five per cent. on Pittsburgh coal merchants, and thus forced our coal out of the Chicago market? This superior advantage claimed by Cincinnati over Pittsburgh is gauged by the fact that by a reduction of the railroad tariff from Pittsburgh to the rate that existed a month ago, we can again supply Chicago with our superior fuel at a price that will drive Cincinnati merchants from that market.

Your correspondent falls into several errors in forming his deductions. The item of river transportation is as inconsiderable as he implies. The railroad routes *over which the coal is conveyed* to Chicago are only twenty to seventy miles shorter than the all-rail routes from Pittsburgh to Chicago; and, further, of all the coal that is now being shipped from Cincinnati to Chicago, not one bushel in ten is Pittsburgh coal.

It costs the merchant in round figures three cents per bushel to float coal from his mine to Cincinnati. Two cents per bushel additional will scarcely cover the cost of carting and loading in the railroad cars at Cincinnati, the loss by waste and breakage, and commission. These items represent fifteen dollars per car load. Now, accepting pro rata rates of railroad tariff, according to actual returns of the Pittsburgh merchant pays fifty dollars per car from his mine to Chicago, the Cincinnati merchant should pay forty-three dollars per car railroad tariff from Cincinnati to the same point, and for Pittsburgh coal fifteen dollars per car additional for river transportation, thus showing eight dollars per car in favor of all rail from Pittsburgh.

But no one acquainted with railroad management will argue that a hundred miles additional rail represents a pro rata addition of tariff. The unjust discriminations indulged in by our railroad companies against certain localities are founded on something more than miles of distance, as some of our Pittsburgh merchants who have shipped goods all rail to Cincinnati and thence by river to Pittsburgh at cheaper rates than they could secure to Pittsburgh direct can testify. The writer was also recently made aware of this fact by learning from one of our railroad companies that the products of a manufactory which he desired to establish would be carried to our city from a point two hundred miles west at twenty per cent. less cost than from a point only one hundred miles west.

Your correspondent has entirely overlooked a very important item in this question. Cincinnati, which has no direct cattle trade with Chicago, and hence no cattle cars to return there, must load her coal for that market in box cars that would otherwise go west laden with other commodities. They are unfit to send back grain in. It is evident therefore that its roads cannot discriminate in coal tariff without doing injustice to other trade interests. Now the contrary of this is true of Pittsburgh. Her coal trade with Chicago is carried on exclusively in cattle cars that would otherwise have to go west empty. Since the recent suspension of this trade with Chicago in consequence of the last increase in coal tariffs, I counted forty of these cars daily passing empty in a single day on one of our railroad lines, and the sidings along the roads contain very many more of them. Each of these cars will cost the railroad companies about five dollars per car for transportation back, which is a dead loss to them. The cost to the companies of taking them back loaded is not ten per cent. greater, while their net income if loaded with coal would be forty dollars per car.

The Chicago coal trade represents to our railroads a clear profit. Either of our lines West can afford to carry coal to Chicago at ten dollars per car, when loaded in these cattle cars, and make money by it. Twenty dollars per car will pay them better than their best tariffs on other merchandise. Our merchants have been paying them fifty dollars per car, and now, Shylock like, they demand fifty-five, and don't promise that they won't ask seventy in another month! The result is, their golden egg is smashed.

This is not a question of Cincinnati's advantages. She has not a single advantage *beyond those which Pittsburgh has enjoyed* and continues *to give her*. It is not a question of river transportation over railroad conveyance, for coal cannot be floated from our mines to Cincinnati and reloaded there and conveyed over nearly as many miles of rail as we have to travel West to Chicago at profitable rates, unless these western roads consent to accept a greatly reduced tariff per mile over that which our roads demand. It *is* a question of Pittsburgh railroads against railroad exaction. Chicago demands our fuel and offers us a fair price for it, and if our railroads will be satisfied with one or four times as much profit from coal shipments as they demand from other shipments, she will get it; but if they continue to insist on their present almost unlimited demands, Cincinnati can have the privilege of supplying the West with the cheap Ohio river and Kanawha coal, and our railroads can have the privilege of paying for the transportation of their empty cars back to the West. WYLIE STREET.

PERSONAL.

The New York *Times* says: "Some of the religious papers are making notes on the conversion of Ex-Surgeon General Hammond to the Catholic faith, and his general reception into the Church in this city. Dr. Hammond is one of the most eminent members of the medical profession in this country, and of late years he has given his attention chiefly to those more subtle branches of the art which deal with mental diseases or insanity. It will be to the *Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine*, of which he is editor, that we will look with most interest for the results of his conversion. We suppose we may safely say that nothing is quite different from the materialistic views of the soul which have been forced upon science, and which have been repeatedly condemned by the authoritative voice of the Roman Church."

We hear it rumored that a distinguished exmember of Congress, of Chicago, and also the wife of one of our most prominent wholesale merchants, are receiving instructions in, and will soon publicly unite with the Roman Catholic Church.

Fechter, the tragedian, who is soon coming to this country, was born in England of a German father and an English mother, and speaks English as fluently as a Frenchman and German. He is a handsome, vigorous man of forty-five, of florid complexion, with a very intellectual and pleasing countenance, and a graceful deportment, though somewhat inclined to stoutness.

Miss Anna Dickinson starts next week for a summer's tour across the continent. She will stop in Colorado and in Utah on her way to California, and will probably lecture at every principal point. The new West will give her a hearty reception, and both visitor and visited will cordially like each other.

Says a Paris letter: Much is said of the journey of the Empress to the Holy Land. It is not yet settled, on account of the money question, which necessarily plays a great part in the matter; still it is likely she will go. Perhaps she will go by the way of Rome and Naples, saluting, as she goes, her cousins, the Pope and King Victor Emanuel—their kinship by royalty only. Thence she will go to Athens and thence to Judea. But a trip of this kind costs an Empress millions, and although the Emperor asks us every year for about forty-eight of them, he is not enough fond to make this excursion without consulting his purse. Perhaps this is necessary also to enable the loving the new Chamber for the money needed. It will be a gift from these newly-elected gentlemen. You will see that we, like the Egyptians, pay for these trips.

The New York letter to the Chicago *Journal* says: John Russell Young has been employed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to write up and set forth the attractions presented along the route over which it passes. Though the *Sun* had received from Philadelphia Clitherby, otherwise known as "Charley," another batch of his (Young's) private letters, more telling against him than the first, it has dropped the whole matter, and will say nothing more about it unless Young pushes the libel suit against the *Sun*, which he will never do. Mr. Greeley at last seems to have become convinced of the knavery of his subordinate, the "baby story" apparently opening his eyes, when everything else failed to do so.

History of Hat Making.

Hat making—especially the making of fur hats—is one of the oldest branches of American manufactures. As early as the general assembly of Virginia offered a premium of ten pounds of tobacco for every good fur or felt hat made in the province. About ten years later certain tailors of Boston petitioned to be exempted in the general court for exclusive privileges for their craft in that colony. These were promised as soon as they "should make good hats, and sell them as cheap as those from other parts." In 1675 the exportation of wool and racoon furs from the province was prohibited. In 1701 the fashioners of Pennsylvania were invited to prevent, by law, the exportation of all furs necessary to their business. In 1731 hat making in this country had increased to such an extent that the hatters of London petitioned Parliament to prohibit the exportation of hats from America. In New York and New England 10,000 hats were manufactured annually. In Boston there were many as ten hatters, one of whom turned out no less than forty hats a week. Accordingly a law was passed prohibiting all exported hats, inflicting a penalty of £500 for any such offense, and £40 upon any person knowingly aiding it. This law remained in force until the Revolutionary war. From such beginnings the hat trade of this country has grown to be an important branch of home industry.

In 1791 the value of hats made in the United States was fifteen millions of dollars, but from that time for the next half century the business grew less and less, and in 1840 only nine million dollars worth were produced. What the manufacture will aggregate now we have no means of knowing, but it has become much larger than twenty-five years ago. The introduction of new inventions in the manufacture of Great Britain, and the consequent ability of their owners to make hats at cheap rates, has been instrumental in reducing the importance of the business in this country; and has also aided manufacturers of England in forcing their own enterprise to do what the strong arm of the law could not perform—sell hats, to order, like hats in every market in successful competition with those made in other parts of the world.—*American Artisan.*

It is gratifying to learn that the firemen who are to play upon the hundred anvils at the Boston Jubilee "have entered into the spirit of the affair with great earnestness," and their first rehearsal in the Common on the other day gave entire satisfaction. They hammered until dark, and then "gave three rousing cheers and a 'Tiger' for Mr. Gilmore"—and we hope they will not fail to add the same embellishment to the "Anvil Chorus" when it is performed in the full assembly of the great men of this earth on the 17th of June. For the satisfaction of the timid we may add that the strength of the floor is not trusted to support the anvils, but they rest upon piers set in the ground.

AN IMPORTANT CASE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Validity of Slave Contracts Under the New Regime.

From the Charleston *News* we learn that the Supreme court of South Carolina, now in session at Columbia, has been much interested in hearing the case of Margarite M. Calhoun, Duff G. Calhoun et al. ads. Floride Calhoun and Thomas G. Clempson, adr.—bill for foreclosure of mortgage. McGowan and Whaley for appellants; Noble and Thompson for appellees. The farm known as Fork Hill the home place of John C. Calhoun, with fifty negroes and other personal property, was sold by his widow, Mrs. M. M. Calhoun, and daughter, to her son, A. P. Calhoun, in 1854, for $49,000, with fifteen years allowed for payment, and the whole property was covered by a mortgage.

A. P. Calhoun died shortly after intestate, and the appellants in the case were his heirs. None of the debt was paid up to 1865, when a bill was filed to foreclose the mortgage, the validity of which was discussed in court before Chancellor W. D. Johnson, who decreed in favor of the appellees, but an appeal was obtained and the case is now before the Supreme court. The main point at issue is the validity of the contract for the fifty slaves, and it is certainly a case of momentous interest. The following are brief heads of the arguments of General S. McGowan, without giving the host of authorities or going into the argument at large, which was not based on mere technicalities, but on the spirit and broad intent of the laws:

1. In every sale of slaves for full value, the seller warranted the title of the slaves against all defects, known and unknown, and the subsequent abrogation by the government of the laws establishing slavery, was a breach of that covenant of warranty.

2. The loss of slaves by emancipation amounts to a failure of consideration, and where it occurred whilst contracts for slaves were executory, the court will not enforce them because the thing purchased was not enjoyed.

3. Contracts for slaves are now made not only void and criminal, and the local provisions which made slavery legal, and gave validity to these contracts being abrogated, the courts will not now enforce them.

4. Such contracts will not be enforced here, because slavery is now against the policy of the realm, it is as much the duty of courts to enforce the policy as the positive enactments of the State.

5. The constitution of the State of South Carolina explicitly declares such contracts "null and void and of no effect."

6. The 4th section of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States declares all claims for the emancipation of slaves "shall be held illegal and void."

All arguments in the case closed Friday evening, and the decision of the court is looked for with great interest.

WHAT THE ENGINES SAID.

The *Overland* for June crosses the continent on the completed Pacific Railroad. As there are few readers who have not been told before, that it is the "greatest work of the age," they will, perhaps, overlook the omission here of much of the popular rhetoric in regard to "indissoluble ties," "wedding of the East to the West," etc., but some who have not heard it may read that "the two locomotives moved up until their pilots rubbed together, symbolic of the friendly salute of their respective owners," did not perhaps hear what the engines said—

What was it the Engines said,
Pilots touching—head to head
Facing on the single track,
Half a world behind each back!
This is what the Engines said,
Unreported and unread:

With a prefatory screech,
In a florid Western speech,
Said the Engine from the WEST
"I am from Sherm's creek,
And, if attitude's a test,
Why, I reckon I'm the best,
That I've done my level best."

Said the Engine from the EAST:
"They who work best talk the least.
Modus vivendi—down your brakes;
What you've done is mighty shakes.
Pretty fair—but let our meeting
Be a different kind of greeting.
Let these folks, with champagne stuffing,
Nest their Engines, in the Offing."

"Listen! Where Atlantic beats
Stores of snow and summer heats;
Where the Indian Ammon skies
Paint the woods with wampum dyes;
I have chased the flying sun,
Seeing all he looked upon—
Blessing all that he has blest.
Nursing in my iron breast
All his vivifying heat.
All his coolth about my crest;
And, loaded to my firing test,
Every shaker must retreat."

Said the Western Engine "Phew
And a-long, low whistle blew:
"Come now, really that's the oddest
Talk for one so very modest.
You brag of your Fast Line? You do?
Why, I bring the East to you!
All the Orient—all the Occident
Find through me the shortest way.
And the sum you have to pay
Rises in my hemisphere.
Really—I am more than rude—
Length, my friend, ain't longitude."

Said the Union: "Don't reflect, or
I'll run over some Directors."
Said the Central: "I'm Pacific.
But when fired, I'm quite terrific.
Yet to day, we shall not quarrel.
Just to show these folks the moral,
How two Engines—in their vision—
Once have met without collision."

That is what the Engines said,
Unreported and unread.
Spoken slightly through the nose.
With a whistle at the close.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLER, CHARLES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLINS.

SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.

CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.

RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.

TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.

REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.

COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL McCLURE.

HIGH ROCK CONGRESS Spring Water,

BY THE CASE, DOZEN OR BOTTLE, AT

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,

44 SIXTH STREET, ABOVE PENN, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SUCCESS A PROOF OF MERIT.

If there were no efficacy in the curative powers of DR. SARGENT'S *Celebrated Remedies*, they would have been rejected by the public long ago, but on the contrary, though they have been before the public for upwards of thirty-seven years, the demand for them was never greater than now.

Thousands of sufferers have been relieved, and many confirmed invalids have been restored to health through their instrumentality. Testimonials from the most reliable sources can be furnished by the proprietor, and all who have used them recommend them highly.

ATHENSVILLE, PA., April 21, 1869.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—I found your box of Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills of great value to me. They were the only remedy from which I found relief, and I will recommend them to all my friends.

MRS. GRACE THOMSON.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Are a never-failing remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, such as Pains in the Small of the Back, Irritation, Inflammation or Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c., &c.

For Sale by Druggists.

Price Fifty Cents per Box. Sugar-coated.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to obtain them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Send for pamphlet.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

Wholesale Druggist, corner Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh.

S. BEYMER, R. F. BAUMAN, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co. CHAS. F. WELLS, Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,

DRY AND IN OIL.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

No. 24 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH. ORANGE MINERAL. RED LEAD. POTTERS' LEAD. Zinc Paint, Putty and Colors.

☞ The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package bearing our name:

REGUARD.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every ounce of Adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brand.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attributing the high character and increasing demand for our White Lead solely to our "guarantee label," are imitating the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the *red* label on the side of the keg, and see that it bears our *written* signatures.

As a still further protection to consumers, we now *brand* with *steel* our "guarantee" on the *end* of the keg, in addition to the label on the side of the keg.

The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributed to its STRICT PURITY, ITS UNRIVALLED WHITENESS, FINENESS AND COVERING QUALITIES.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally. M'W8*

A HOME FOR EVERY MAN, CHEAP.

Any person wishing to invest in land in the Valley of Virginia will find that it will be to their interest by calling on P. Y. HITE, at Hite's station, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, or by letter addressed to me at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

Hites, I have some very desirable Surface, Timber and Coal Land, situated at Hite's station. Also, a number of Building Lots, at the same Station. I am desirous of building up this place, and will therefore sell on remarkably easy terms. There are also about 25¼ Acres of Ground with river front and Railroad passing through, near the station, suitable for a Manufacturer. Terms made to suit purchasers. Come and see or address by letter as above.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS, ROSSITER & CO.,

Roll Turners and General Founders,

SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Made, Turned and Polished. Pinions, Housings, Shears, Spiewerk, Rotary and Lever.

HARRY ALGEO,

(Late of John Stevenson & Son).

ENGRAVER,

45 SIXTH, LATE ST. CLAIR STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of

BECKHAM & LONG,

Are hereby notified to settle their accounts at once, and save cost. The creditors are requested to send in their accounts properly authenticated.

L. BECKHAM,
C. AULTMAN, Assignees.
No. 127 Liberty Street.

FOR SALE—FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

2 HARRISON STEAM BOILERS, 37 HORSE POWER.
ALSO—FITTINGS, COMPLETE.

All of which may be seen at the Aladdin Warehouse, No. 43 Market street.

BRACKETT & WILKINS.

SALESMEN WANTED

By a Manufacturing Company,

To Travel and Sell by Sample a new line of Goods Situations permanent; wages good.

H. H. RICHARDS & CO.,

413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A NEW BOOK FOR AGENTS.

By Catherine E. Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S HOME;

OR, PRINCIPLES OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Being a guide to Economical, Healthful, Beautiful and Christian Homes. Well printed, profusely illustrated, handsomely bound. A work that will find its way into every household in the land.

Sold only through Agents by subscription. Exclusive territory and liberal discounts given.

A spicy, did book for lady canvassers. Agents wanted in every town and county. Send for descriptive circular to

CHAS. S. GREENE & CO., Publishers,

413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia

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Good Envelopes,

FOR $1 80.

Our cheap Note Paper was such a decided success that we have been induced to bring out a cheap Envelope. We are now receiving Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand of the same. They are Square Flap, Amber, and the quality is Double Thick. They are such Envelopes as usually sell for $2 50 per M and are good enough for any purpose. No business man need be ashamed to send out these Envelopes. They are not the thin circular Envelopes. We have those also, at $1 75 per M. We would call the attention of the sender on these at $1 75 per 1,000 extra, thus making them cheaper than the stamped Envelopes furnished by the Government. No quantity less than 1,000 sold.

J. L. READ & SON,

WHOLESALE

Stationers and Booksellers,

102 FOURTH AVENUE.

The Ellershausen PROCESS.

The Trustees are now prepared to grant Licenses for the use of the

ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The Superior Quality imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Interior Steel and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all manufacturers of Iron.

Parties wishing to use it can obtain License by applying to

JAMES P. SPEER,
Attorney for the Trustees.

☞ Office, 96½ Fourth avenue.

Parties interested are invited to visit the Shoenberger Works, where the process is now in successful operation.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS,
HOOFLAND'S TONIC,
NICHOLS' COD LIVER OIL,
NICHOLS' BARK AND IRON.

For Sale by the Dozen or Single Bottle.

CONCENTRATED LYE,
CONCENTRATED POTASH,
COLGATE'S SOAPS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS,

ANYTHING IN THE DRUG LINE,

FOR SALE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

WM. J. SNODGRASS,

CORNER FEDERAL AND LACOCK STS., ALLEGHENY, PA.

LEGS! LEGS!!

THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF PENN'A.

All Shareholders Are Men Wearing the Legs Made by the Company.

To those requiring a limb we would say that our Company has induced us to establish a factory in this city where that would make a comfortable and durable limb for a reasonable price. We use the ball and socket joint, the finest ankle joint made, and the CELEBRATED SOCKET than in any other made in the country. One of our workmen, a first class mechanic, has charge of the shops. We have bought the right to use the best patents, and, with the experience we hope to improve in every way that will add to the comfort, durability and appearance of the limbs we make. We have put the price of our new legs at $100, and will warrant them to be equal to any in the city while the measure and a cast of the injured limb is with us.

The saving to purchasers, as compared with Eastern prices, will be from $20 to $25, and in addition to the $20 railroad fare, hotel bills and other travelling expenses. We are also satisfied that our limbs will *fit better* and more comfortably than any made in New York or Philadelphia. If we get the order we will send to our factory at the above price, and we therefore, ask an examination before purchasing elsewhere, if you want a limb.

We make to order

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to B. JONES & CO.)

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low Net Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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WE WILL EXCHANGE ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder absolute security against theft, loss or destruction.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

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Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

ATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 8, 1869.

The bankers report their discounts lines full and are unwilling to extend them at present, except in special cases. Some of them are short in the required amount of reserve, which the law is rigid in its enforcement up to the maximum point. Local stocks are without special movement. Some light transactions in bank shares were made at about the usual prices. In Allegheny Valley bonds we have nothing new to report. The last sale we heard of was at 84½, but the bonds are scarce at anything below 85 to 86. Columbia oil stocks sold, we learn to-day, at 21. There are bids for the stock at 20¾ to 21, without bringing the stock out.

—The following stocks were sold last evening on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh	99 75
Citizens' National Bank	99 00
Exceange National Bank	99 75

—Government bonds are about the same as yesterday's quotations. There is an investment demand from Insurance and Trust Companies for registered May and November coupons, plain hams 17½c; canvassed hams 20c; plain hams 17½c; canvassed dried beef 21½c; breakfast bacon 20c. Lard in tierces 19½c; lard in kegs 20½c @ 21c; and mess pork $32 50 @ bbl.

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve at 18@17c; Ohio Factory 18c; Ohio Goshen 18c. New York Goshen at 22@23c, and Sweitzer at 19@ 19½c @ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull; sales of peaches at 12@11c for quarters; 10c for mixed, and 17@ 16c for halves. Dried apples are scarce and in demand at 13@12½c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Feed Mill prices are: $ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 10, for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 40; for screenings, $1 00; for chop $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—No demand for clover or timothy seed, and prices nominal. Flax seed is in light supply and may be quoted at $2 50 @ bushel.

POTATOES—Market very dull at 50c for Peachblows @ bush from store in sacks. New Norfolk potatoes sell by the barrel at $1 50@4 00.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@ 4 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c @ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@23 @ ton.

FLOUR—Receipts large and although there is a fair demand prices continue to droop, and from store are irregular. We quote from store nominally good to fancy at $5 50@7 00 for spring in barrels $7 25@8 25, and in sacks $7 00@ 7 75. The Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, extra, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; double extra or selected and choice white winter wheat, in barrels $7 90, and in sacks $7 60, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 30, and in sacks $7 00; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 90, and in sacks $6 30. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50; in sacks, $7 00 @ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 @ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 @ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $6.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, @ bbl of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 85@90c.

GRAIN—Market dull and prices generally declining. Red winter dull and nominally $1 30@ 1 35 @ bush for choice. Oats from first hands may be quoted at 65@66c, and from store at 70@75c. On the track ear corn sells at 70@75c, as to quality, and from store at 77@80c. Rye is in demand at $1 20 @ bushel. Barley dull and nominally about $1 65@1 70 for choice.

WHISKEY—Trade quiet and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at $1; Common rectified at 95, and good rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 @ gallon. Old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 @ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SUNDAY, June 9, 1869. }

The oil market yesterday was quiet, and closed with a weak feeling and downward tendency, both crude and refined. Prices are off for both articles since our last report. The sales aggregate 15,500 bbls crude and 10,000 bbls refined. We note sales as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

3,000 bbls., 40 to 46 gr., 1,000 each month, July, August and September.....15 c
6,000 bbls., 40 to 46 gr., 1,000 bbls each month, July to December.....15½ c
2,500 bbls S. O., all year.....13½ c
2,000 bbls S. O., all year.....13½ c
1,000 bbls S. O. June.....14 c
1,000 bbls spot.....13½ c

Offers to sell f. o. b. car at Venango City at $5 50.

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls July 44.....32½ c
1,000 bbls 500 bbls each month, July to December at.....33c
1,000 bbls spot at.....32½ c
1,000 bbls July at.....32½ c
500 bbls June at.....32½ c
3,000 bbls 1,000 each July, August and September.....32½ c

ANTWERP quoted at 48f francs.

LIVERPOOL—Flour 19s 6d. Wheat and spirits 8d.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 10 A. M.—Market quiet and nothing doing with but light transpings; prices are steady and firm. June, 32½c bid, and 32½@33c asked; July, 32½c; August, 32½@33c; July to December, 32½c; old crude in bulk 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1869, 6 P. M.—June 32c; July 32½c; August 33@34½c; July to September 32c; July and December 32c. Market closes quiet and steady. Few sellers and more inquiry for future months. Crude in bulk 16c at Oil City, June 8.—Market quiet. No transactions. Offers to sett at 35 50; buyers scarce.

TARR FARM, June 8, 12 M.—Market unsettled; small sales at 33½c. July to September.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 8, 3 P. M.—Market quiet at 34 60.

HOOSERVILLE, June 8, 3:45 P. M.—Offers at $5 15 @5 25; holding at $5 40. Market very unsettled. Can hear of no sales.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Fisher Bros.....2,320 | McKelvey Bros.....810
Soho Works.....420 | Livingston Bros.....480
D. B. Co.....70
Total.....4,090

Oil Shipped East by Penna. Central R. R.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 75 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
Hutchison Oil & Refining Co, 20 bbls refined to E K Hubly, Philadelphia.
D. Irvin, 150 bbls crude to B. B. Hubley, Philadelphia.
Total Shipments Refined.....110 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western Penna R. R.

Mentzer, Hepler & Co, 351 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Braun & Warner, 250 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
McKelvey Bro, & Co. 100 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Liberty Works, 250 bbls refin to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
J. C. Kilpatrick & Co, 275 bbls ref to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.
F. Wiedenberger & co, 100 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined.....1,122 bbls

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, June 8, 1869.

CATTLE.—The supply of Cattle this week was but a little less than last week. This week 620 head, against 640 head last week, and 700 head the previous week. The supply was fully adequate to meet the demand. The market was, however, better than last week, prices ruling nearly 25c @ hundred higher. Nearly 5-6 of the cattle offering were from Chicago. Sales of very extra stock were made at $8 @7@8 50, but choice fat steers generally sold at $7 @7@8 25 @ hundred. Stock steers sold at $5 50@6 50, with but a limited number offering. There was very little difference in the quality of the stock from that offering one week ago. Among the sales reported we note the following:

I. Rothchilds 20 head of Chicago steers at $7 @7@8.
Trauerman & Lobman, 64 head of Chicago steers at $7 @8@8 25.
Schallo & Bliss, 17 head of Chicago steers at $7 @7@8 00.
Straus & Haas 30 head of Chicago steers at $7 @7@8 12.
Greenwald & Kahn, 70 head Chicago steers at $7 @7@8 25.
I. & J. Shamberg, 30 head of Chicago steers at $7 @7@8 25.
M. Verner, 35 head of Chicago steers at $7 50 @8 00.
Lowenstein & Zeigler, 40 head of Chicago steers at $7 25@8 12.
M. Hartman, 35 head of Chicago steers at $7 @7@8 25.
J. Keifer, 17 head of Chicago steers at $7 75 @8 00.
E. Katz, 18 head of Chicago steers at $7@7 75.
Hazlewood & Blackstock, 65 head of Chicago steers at $7 @7@8 37.
Sparks & Bro., 65 head of Chicago steers at $6 @6@6 37.
J. Hanlin, 8 steers and heifers at $4 @5@5 00.
J. Neely, 50 head of Chicago stock at $7 @7@8 00.
Stakely & Bro. sold 10 head of mixed stock at $4 @5@6 25.
P. Shiefmantle, 6 head of bulls at $4 @5@6 00 @ hundred.

SHEEP—The number on sale fully aggregates 1,000 head. The quality generally is of a poor quality and were extremely dull and concessions had to be made before sales could be effected. There being very few choice sheep offering—that quality brought full prices. A few extra sheep brought $6 50 @ hundred, whilst inferior sold as low as $1 00 @ head. Lambs sold from $1 50 @ 3 00 @ head. Among the sales reported we note the following:

Stakely & Bro., 132 head of sheep and lambs at $6 per hundred for sheep, and $2@4 @ head for lambs.
J. Neely, 70 head of extra Beaver county sheep at $6 50 @ hundred.
Weaver & Fowler, 120 head at $2@4 @ head for sheep, and $2@3 50 @ head for lambs.
S. Kelly, 40 head of sheep at $2 50 @ head, and 45 lambs at $1 87½ @ head.
P. Shiefmantle, 60 head sheep at $2@3 50 @ head.
J. Emmel, 87 head at $2@4 for sheep, and $2@ 3 50 for lambs @ head.
J. Alborne, 45 head sheep at $5 50@6 @ hundred.
McMillan & Kerr, 300 head sheep at $3@5 @ hundred.
J. Rush sold 20 head at $5 @ hundred, and 60 head at $1 75 @ hundred.
John Becker, 30 lambs at $2 00@3 00 @ head.
M. Flinner, 30 head of sheep at $4 00@5 00 @ head.
C. Holmes, 70 lambs at $2 00@3 00 @ head.
J. Young sold 160 head of sheep, very inferior, at $1 @@@ head.
J. Hanlon, 50 sheep, very poor, at $1 07½ @ head.
Moody, 40 head sheep at $3 75@5 50 @ hundred.
McElrose sold 61 head of lambs at $2 15@2 90 @ head.

Several other sales were made, the prices of which we could not obtain.

HOGS—There was nothing doing in hogs, and the market ruled very dull. In a retail way a few sales were made at $9 50@11 00 @ hundred. There was a fair supply on the market.

Dry Goods at Boston.

Notwithstanding the fact that the seasonable trade in dry goods is drawing to a close, with the dull midsummer months close at hand, the market for all staple cottons and woolens is more buoyant than at any time during the Spring. The jobbing trade with distributors continues light, but with a better feeling and prospect of higher prices during the balance of the year, there is considerably more business doing at first hands.

There is a decidedly speculative feeling in cotton goods, notwithstanding the liberal supply offering, and prices have a strong upward tendency, inducing manufacturers in some cases to withdraw their goods from the market, which has all along been relatively high as compared with products, has further advanced, and by the end of the month the mills and producers have the alternatives before them of either closing their mills or refusing to sell at current prices.

They generally adopt the latter course, and as it is evidently a just and natural one, the trade and consumers will find no difficulty in come up to their standpoint. In the present easy condition of the money market, commission houses will be able to carry their stocks without difficulty, and they will do so with the greater confidence from the fact, that if they do not actually appreciate in value, they certainly cannot be worth any less, making the most liberal allowances for fluctuations in raw cotton and gold.

The late speculative purchase and withdrawal from the market of considerable lots of heavy goods, indicate an eminent degree of commercial foresight on the part of New York operators; and since the last rise in cotton some of our Boston jobbers seem to be more than half inclined to follow their example. In the present excitable condition of the market, the appearance of a few large buyers would unquestionably have the effect to stimulate competition and carry prices to a materially higher range. Hence, we should not be surprised to see the usual apathy and quiet of the summer season relieved by an active trade speculation in cotton goods.

Standard brown sheeting are in very moderate stock; the supply having lately been reduced by considerable sales in export. The demand for the trade is now active, and prices of all the leading makes have advanced 1c. We now quote 15½c, net, for all goods of first quality. Fine brown cottons are firmer and in very active demand, but prices are not quotably higher.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Cotton firm; uplands and gulf 31c. Flour weak and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; amber $1 80@1 90, red $1 20@1 25, and white $1 30@1 40. Corn dull and lower; sales of yellow at 96@97c; high mixed 86@88c; high mixed 85c. Oats dull at 74@ 75c for western. Petroleum unsettled; fresh crude 16c; refined 32½c. Groceries unchanged; small sales of coffee at 19@19½c gold. Provisions unchanged. Whisky declined to 95c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 8.—Flour neglected. Wheat dull; sales 15,000 bushels Racine at $1 24; 15,000 do No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 24; 2,700 Racine on private terms; 2,000 canal rejected at $1 20, closing weak. Corn very dull; buyers hesitate to purchase on account of condition; sales of car lots at 86@87c. Oats dull; offered at 56c; buyers not pressed. Mess pork firm at $22 00. Lard steady at 20c. Highwines firm, sales 60 bbls at 91c.

LIVE STOCK AT CHICAGO.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle during the past week were 9,108 head, against 12,689 head the previous week. The shipments were 8,073 head the past week, against 10,320 the previous week. The total receipts for the four weeks ending June 5th, aggregate 41,823 head, and shipments 37,913 head. Saturday night last closed a favorable week for drovers and country shippers, a steady, strong demand existing throughout, and prices ruling firm and buoyant. The supply, though large, was not in larger than was required to satisfy legitimate wants of the trade, all desirable offerings meeting with prompt sale at remunerative prices. The quality of the stock marketed was good, the bulk of the arrivals being fair to good fat steers of from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs average. For such there has been a good healthy demand, at $6 @6@7 25 @ 100 lbs. Choice to extra qualities of heavier averages, have also met with a good inquiry, and were salable at $7 @@7 75, the outside figures being realized in several instances. The demand for medium grades for local consumption was better than during the previous week, and, as a general thing, better prices were realized, though the advance was not so marked as to warrant any material change in quotations. Feeders have done but little, prices being considerably above their views. On Saturday, owing to the limited receipts—308 head only—a firmer feeling obtained, and prices were nominally higher. There was a fair attendance of buyers and a fair demand from all classes, and no trouble to effect clearances, all save a few "odds and ends," the tailings of the week's marketed. Sales were reported at prices ranging from $4 @@4 50 for common mixed lots to $6 @@ 7 45 for medium to choice quotations. The market closed strong at the following quotations:

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra graded steers	$7 65@7 75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year old steers, and averaging from 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	7 25@7 50
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely-formed steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs, at	7 00@7 25
Fair Graded—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, at	6 00@6 50
Medium Grades—Fair to good cows, for city slaughter, and averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs, at	5 00@6 00
Stock Cattle—Inferior to good, according to flesh, averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs, at	4 00@5 75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3 50@4 50

The following were the prices current at this time last year:

Extra choice grades	$8 00@8 75
Fair to prime do	7 00@7 75
Common to medium do	5 50@6 75
Inferior do	4 25@5 25

Hogs—The receipts of hogs during the past week were 32,906 head, or 7,739 more than received the previous week. For the corresponding period last year the arrivals were 30,204 head. The market opened firm and higher, prices during Monday and Tuesday advancing 15@20c, but subsequently an easier feeling was developed, and prices gradually shaded off until Friday, when we find them ruling fully 25c below the closing rates of last week. The supply was large in excess of the demand, fully 5,000 head remaining in the pens unsold at the close. On Saturday the receipts were light, and prices ruled steady and unchanged at the following quotations:

Mixed	$5 00@5 25
Heavy	5 25@5 50
Light	5 50@5 75

The following were the prices current at this time last year:

Mixed	$7 00@7 25
Heavy	7 25@7 50
Light	7 50@7 75

Sheep—The receipts for the week were 4,186 head, against 3,000 head the previous week. The supply and demand have been pretty evenly balanced, and prices have ruled steady and uniform, closing to-day at the following: Wethers sold at $4 50@5 25, with a few transactions at higher figures. Medium to good mixed sheep sold at $3 75@4 25. Inferior and common descriptions are not wanted, and sell slowly at $2 50@3 50.

Flour and Grain at Chicago.

The receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks, ending with the dates named, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	June 5, 1869.	June 6, 1868.
Flour, bbls	53,625	51,181
Wheat, bush	57,500	41,171
Corn, bush	584,618	605,309
Oats, bush	286,875	215,502
Rye, bush	9,291	11,740
Barley, bush	3,640	2,914

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, bbls	51,105	45,923
Wheat, bush	694,154	281,153
Corn, bush	737,852	439,725
Oats, bush	286,875	333,196
Rye, bush	10,743	6,137
Barley, bush	3,651	2,544

PRICES.

The following were the closing prices:

	June 5, 1869.	June 6, 1868.
Flour, Sp. Ex	$4 75@6 25	$9 00@10 75
Wheat, No. 2	1 10	1 40
Corn, No. 1	67½	85
Oats, No. 2	38½	57½
Oats	39	57¼
Rye, No. 1	1 00	1 70
Barley, No. 2	1 50	2 40

The Chicago *Tribune*, under date of Saturday evening, June 5, says:

The receipts of grain since the first of the above tables was made up at seven o'clock this morning, are 68 cars each of wheat and corn, 346 cars and 26,500 bush of corn, of which 10,900 bush are No. 1, 5,700 bush No. 2, 10,000 bush are rejected, and 9,900 bush are no grade; 77 cars and 1,400 bush oats; 4 cars rye, and 1 car barley. Total, 351 cars and 27,900 bush, or 28,200 bush for the largest of the year, thus far, and heavier than was ever known before in the month of June.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 8, 1869.

River falling slowly, with three feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 62° at 6 P. M. F.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, June 8, 1869.

River falling, with about eight feet of water. Weather cloudy; thermometer 62° at 7 P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 8, 1869.

River falling, with fifty-five inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 60° at 4 P. M. W.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, June 8, 1869.

River falling, with eight feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 62° at 5 P. M. C.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 8, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at eight P. M. Passed up: Ohio No. 4 at one P. M., and Edinburg at six P. M. River stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Franklin	G. W. Clarke	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
New Star	Mulhearn	Wheeling.
Grey Eagle	Brennan	Parkersburg.

Departed.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Alleghany	Flanegan	Geneva.
Julia No. 2	Coulson	Zanesville.

Monongahela, six feet ten inches and falling.

THE MARKS last evening indicated six feet ten inches and falling by the Monongahela pier. The marks on the Allegheny indicated seven feet ten. Trade on the landings was not very active—freights were not plenty. The boats loading include the Glasgow for St. Paul, Lorena for St. Louis, Lawrence and Argosy for Cincinnati.

THE steamer Glendale, Capt. Hare, passed Kenova this morning, bound for Pittsburgh.

THE steamer Messenger and Leonidas were at Cairo on Sunday.

THE Tom Farrow and barges are now en route from Cincinnati to this port.

THE punctual packet Kenton left Portsmouth for this port last night. She will have her departure on Friday at the usual hour.

THE favorite packet Julia No. 2, Captain Coulson, left last evening, for Zanesville, with a good trip, as usual.

THE steamer New York, Captain Richmond, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this city on Monday.

THE packet Lawrence, Captain Hart, was receiving pretty freely yesterday. She is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day.

THE large line at St. Louis is flush with accumulated freights. Captain Ben Adams offered to lead the John Kilgour of Louisville, in one day, but they didn't like the rat s.

THE United States Marshal has seized the steamer Dodge on the Missouri river, near Hermann, for claims upon it.

NORTHERN LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS.—The following is the receiving and forwarding list of Mississippi to St. Paul at the lowest rates, by R. G. Gray, No. 94 Water street:

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Grey Eagle, Captain Brennan, leaving at noon. This boat is well found in every respect, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE fine packet Lawrence, Captain Hart, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday. The Lawrence is an A No. 1 boat, and in charge of gentlemanly and attentive officers.

THE people's packet Argosy, Capt. G. D. Moore, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Thursday. This is one of the best of her class, and Capt. Moore is a large favorite with passengers and shippers. Don't forget the Argosy.

THE fine passenger steamer Lorena, Captain S. Shuman, is announced for Carondelet and St. Louis. This is one of the best of her class afloat, and is a great favorite with passengers and shippers. Capt. Shuman is a gentleman of long experience, and has charge of the office.

HE steamer Lyric, Captain Messinger—The fleet packet Glasgow, Captain A. Robinson, is announced for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul. This boat goes through without reshipping, and offers superior accommodations for passengers and shippers. Captain Robinson is a great favorite with passengers and shippers, and deservedly so, as he does the fair on the square. The first Clerk is Mr. W. S. Bravo, a gentlemanly and attentive officer, who will see that passengers receive the best of attention.

CINCINNATI APPOINTMENTS.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Judge Noyes has appointed Captain A. Q. Ross Deputy Inspector of Steam Boilers for the second District, and Benjamin Evenson to the same position in the First District. Captain Ross is a practical engineer, and qualified for the office.

Nearly all the life steamers at the levee are engaged for pleasure and pleasure excursions.

ANOTHER SMALL RUN OF COAL.—The following boats took their departure yesterday with 25 boats containing 275,000 bushels, as follows: For Cincinnati—Whale, 7 barges with 175,000 bush coal; Bill and Kenton Valley, 8 barges with 20,000 bushels.

The Sam Roberts is that left on Monday had the misfortune to run three of her barges on the dam at White's ville. At last accounts two of the barges had been got off.

THE Louisville *Evening Express* has the following:

THE COAL KINGS.—Within the past few days there has been a gathering here of the famous coal kings from Pittsburgh. Among them are Danny McAleed, James Watson, Wilson Packer, James Brown, William Danshee, John Derrington, Captain Crail, J. B. Johnson, J. Sharp McDonald, John MacCluskey and John Aigley. They are receiving or shipping their coal South, and are stopping at the Galt House.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes six tables of distances between that place and Louisville, and makes the distance vary sixty miles between those two points. In 1811 the distance was published in the *Pittsburgh Navigator* at 182 miles, and in 1818, from the same work, we find the same distance. The directory of 1819 gives the distance from Cincinnati to Louisville at only 132 miles. The *Western Navigator*, published in 1822, put the distance down at 151 miles. Lloyd's Steamboat Distances, of 1858, has it 111 miles, and the *James River Guide*, 1861, has the same distance, but the Government survey of 1866 makes the distance from the bridge to Howard's shipyard 134¾ miles.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

Scott & Glass, 1 car grain; W. B Hays, 1 do lime; W W Wallace, 1 do do; Carr, McC & co, 11 bxs, 4 bales d goods; R E Sellers & co, 25 pkgs drugs; E Heseltine, 1 bbds sugar, 5 bags coffee, 25 bbls sugar, 20 bf bbls fish, 1 bx j tobacco; C A Kelly, 12 pkgs drugs; W W Hankin & Bro, 20 bxs c plug, 5 pkgs d salt, 5 bags pepper; J Blanchard, 4 bbls lard, 1 do do fish, 1 bale hops; J Bailey, F & co, 3 kegs, 2 bxs h ware; R Deakers, 4 pkgs dry goods, 3 rolls carpet; Shryock & Bro, 10 rolls do; J B Fahnestock & co, 6 bxs drugs; J E Fromh, 81 pkgs m inery; W M Worrall, 3 pkgs d goods; Harris & Irving, 5 pkgs drugs; Knox & Orr, 32 bxs glass; Lippincott & Baird, 1 bbl do, 1 do do, 10 bbls salt; W MacKown & Sr, 30 bxs wire, 1 pkg drugs; J Porterfield & co, 9 bales broom, 25 bbls fish, 2 bbls, 1 bx groceries; Reymer & Bro, 15 bbls c bacon, 1 bx candy; D Lowenstein & co, 4 bbls do, 12 bxs do, 1 bx cf; Strong & co, 4 bxs do; W F Hunker & co, 17 bxs fruit; Linder, Ts & Z, 31 bxs h ware; J H Lippincott, 3 bbls prunes, 5 bxs do, 1 bx tobacco; G W McClung, 14 bags coffee, 1 do molasses, 2 do sugar; Rinehart & S, 5 bags allspice; Smith & C, 33 bags coffee; J Adler & co, 3 bbls liquor; Alexander & co, 2 bxs groceries; J A Best, 2 do indse; P Boas, 1 bbl, 1 bxs groceries; J B M Farrell & co, 12 bbls dried fish; Carter, McG & co, 17 bxs groceries; G H Dantler, 1 bx indse; S Evans & co, 4 bf, 1 bbl, 9 qr bbls flour; Fahnestock, H & S, 5 bbls on vin; Ft Pitt Iron and Nail Works, 1 car iron; Cuthbert, Fleming, J & co, 10 bbls whisky; Hagan & C, 2 bxs tobacco; Haworth & D, 29 bags flour; Wm J Harper, 2 bags seed; H Gross, 1 bbl do; Weish & co, 1 bale bags; Watson & M, 58 pcs linsey; Ripley & co, 2 bxs h ware; Scott, Sons & Co, 1 bbl, 1 pkg resin; J Seiffrith & co, 1 bbl liquor; S M Kier & co, 12 casks clay; Seifert & B, 1 bbl do; Davis & Ayers, 1 do do; J S Shriver & co, 21 bbls sugar; W J Steel & Bro, 25 bxs dry fruit; Peters & Bro, 1 do do.

For Allegheny City.

S M Becker, 2 pkgs mdse; Boggs, Blair & B, 1 bx dry goods; T Chalfer, 2 bxs shoes; S Dyer, 1 bbls sugar, 1 bag do & 2 bxs, 1 bale tobacco; J Hamilton, 2 bbls mdse; A W Ferrin & co, 2 bxs, 1 bale indse; Wm Semple, 4 bxs indse; J Pearson & co, 1 bx do; Hamilton & Co, 2 bxs d goods; Wm Hamilton & Co, 1 bx millinery; L Hemphill, 1 bx do; Mrs Hemphill, 1 do do; Mrs Mertz, 1 do do; Martin & S, 1 bx shoes; J McKee, 2 bxs indse; J Pearson & co, 1 bx do; Mrs Martin, 1 do do; J S Martin & co, 2 pkgs conf's; W Hallam, 1 bx dry goods; W B Ross & Co, 5 bxs do; A Hamilton & co, 8 bxs dry goods; Thompson & G, 2 bxs indse, 1 roll carpet; Wakeham & W, 2 bxs do; Mrs Wm Dixon, 1 do do; Wm Dixon & Co, 2 bbls varnish; L S Wilt, 1 bx drugs; C Zois, 1 box felt, 1 bx shoes; J Leibert, 7 bbls crackers; Gray & A, 4 bxs grease; E & C Magiun, 50 bxs fruit.

For Birmingham.

J M Eccles, 10 bxs, 1 bale indse; M Harvey, 1 do do; J Orth, 3 bxs shoe findings; J Arras, 1 bx shoes; A Frantz, 1 do do; S Nye, 1 do do; J Gross & son, 1 do dry goods; J Mittnller, 3 bxs mdse.

For South Pittsburgh.

M & R Walsh, 7 bbls sugar, 6 bxs oil.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

J A Graff, 6 bbls sugar; Lewis Bros & P, 1 bx h ware; C Mellon & Sons, 1 bx plain goods; Smith & co, 1 bx do; Kaufmann & Bro, 1 bx do; Kerr & bother, 6 bbls sugar; S Rhodes & co, 6 bbls indse; Chas Passenger Steamer JULIA No. 3, Capt Iain W. CULBERTSON, will leave as announced above. For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to GHRIEST, SWANEY & CO., Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer ARGOSY, GEO. D. MOORE, Commander, will leave as announced above. For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to GHRIEST, SWANEY & CO., Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

WEDNESDAY, June 9—12 M.

THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer LAWRENCE H. U. HART, Commander, will leave as announced above. For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to HART & COLLINGWOOD, BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. PAUL.

For St. Louis, Keokuk, Burlington, Dubuque and St. Paul.

WEDNESDAY, 9th inst.—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer LORENA, Capt. S. SHUMAN, will leave as announced above. For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

For St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul, Direct.

THURSDAY, June 10—12 M.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT PASSENGER PACKET

GLASGOW,

ANDREW ROBINSON.....Master,

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

1869.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS FROM St. Louis to Keokuk and St. Paul, And all Intermediate Ports.

One of the splendid Sidewheel Steamers of this Line will leave St. Louis daily (Sundays excepted), Dubuque, Winona, Stillwater and St. Paul, Through No. 1 Freight or Passenger will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi on transferring from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at Rock Island, without change, to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to

JOHN F. DWYER,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY,
94 Water street.

FOR Alton, Hannibal, Quincy and Keokuk,

And all principal points on Missouri River via Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, and Chicago, Rock Island & Iles Moines, and all points on Des Moines Valley Railroad via Rock Island. For line steamers, from St. Louis.

Having direct connections at St. Louis with all principal points on Missouri River as now from St. Louis, and connecting with the South and East, having no transfers to make, we are prepared to give Missouri River freight the preference.

GHRIEST, SWANEY & CO.,
93 WATER ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Mobile and Texas Ports.

Morgan Line U. S. M. Steamships.

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MOBILE DAILY, (Galveston and Indianola, Texas, EVERY SATURDAY.

Marine Risks assumed by Mr. Morgan, on Goods per his Steamers, AT HALF THE RATES adopted by the New Orleans Underwriters, July 1st, 1868. Tariffs of Freight from New Orleans to all of the above ports, Insurance and Bills of Lading to be had ONLY, by

GHRIEST, SWANEY & CO., Agents, No. 93 Water streets, Pittsburgh.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

STEAMER R. C. GRAY

Is offered for sale as she now lies at the wharf. For further information apply on board or to Captain W. B. ANDERSON,

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STEAM BETWEEN New York, Queenstown, AND LIVERPOOL,

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MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO, NEVADA.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 Gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE from New York $30, to New York at Lowest Rates, to ship in Currency. Passage to and from Havre, Belfast, Glasgow and Antwerp, at equally low rates. Remittances to Europe in sums of $100 and upwards, at low rates of exchange. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York, or

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47 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Fourth and Diamond.

FOR LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF STEAMSHIPS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

Rates of Passage by the Saturday Steamer:

First Cabin, Payable in Currency	$100 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency	35 00
Liverpool or Queens.	Liverpool or Queens.
Passage by the Tuesday Steamer, Via Halifax.	
Liverpool or Queens.	Liverpool or Queens.
Halifax $50 00	Halifax $30 00
St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer 50 00	St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent at moderate rates. Children under 12 years, reduced rates.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Organization—Address of the Bishop—Appointment of Committees—List of Delegates, &c.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, convened yesterday morning, at half past ten o'clock, in Trinity Church, Sixth street—Bishop Kerfoot presiding—and was opened with a sermon by Rev. J. F. Spaulding, of Erie, on the divine ordination of the office of the gospel ministry. He spoke of the duties of the ministers, the powers of government committed to them by the Head of the Church, and the obligations resting upon the church to respect and obey the rightful commands of those whom Christ had vested with authority—not that the ministers were to be obeyed as men, but as divinely constituted teachers and rulers, themselves being subject to the great Lawgiver and Ruler of the church. In this way Christ's authority was to be recognized and respected, His kingdom enlarged, and His gospel spread throughout the earth.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the Holy Communion was administered.

The Convention then organized by re-appointing Rev. R. J. Coster, Rector of Bishop Bowman Institute, as Secretary.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the Clerical and Lay Delegates composing the Convention:

CLERICAL MEMBERS.

Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D.D., L.L.D.,	Rev. M. A. Tolman,
Rev. Wm. Adderly,	Rev. H. E. Peabody,
Rev. R. N. Avery,	Rev. Wm. White,
Rev. M. Bylesby,	Rev. R. J. Coster,
Rev. Thos. Crumpton,	Rev. Geo. Hatter,
Rev. Wm. Hilton,	Rev. H. J. Loring,
Rev. D. C. James,	Rev. H. F. Brown,
Rev. B. B. Killikelly, D.D.,	Rev. H. F. Hartman,
Rev. Samuel T. Lord,	Rev. John S. Karcher,
Rev. Henry Mosley,	Rev. Jos. D. Wilson,
Rev. D. C. Page, D.D.,	Rev. J. H. McCandless,
Rev. C. C. Parker,	Rev. Abel A. Kerfoot,
Rev. Wm. Preston, D.D.,	Rev. Jno. Scarborough,
Rev. J. T. Protheroe,	Rev. Jno. S. Miller,
Rev. Henry Purdon,	Rev. B. S. Sermann,
Rev. Geo. Slattery,	Rev. H. J. W. Allen,
Rev. Richard Smith,	Rev. S. B. Mayer,
Rev. R. S. Smith,	Rev. J. H. Egar,
Rev. J. F. Spaulding,	Rev. W. S. Hayward,
Rev. Joel Taylor,	Rev. Samuel Earp,
Rev. W. F. Ten Broeck,	Rev. T. M. Thorpe.

LAY DELEGATES.

J. H. Sneenberger,	A. W. Cass,
Josiah King,	F. A. Meyer,
James M. Cooper,	James Barbour,
George Parr,	James Musgrove,
John Rebman,	Edward S. Golden,
W. Barnes,	J. W. Riordon,
D. Belsaven,	T. J. Clawson,
F. H. Miller,	J. K. Rupp,
J. K. McKnight,	John Weir, Jr.,
F. R. Brunot,	Jos. Fosdick,
W. H. Rose,	Alex. Stewart,
M. A. Woodward,	J. M. Sterrett,
David Holmes,	Dr. J. D. Norman,
Jos. M. Knap,	Francis Ogden,
Wm. J. Hammond	Benj. Wilde,
Jas. McKay,	O. G. Craig,
Thos. J. Bingham,	G. H. Stewardt,
Wm. Halpin,	Hon. G. R. Barrett,
Samuel Harper,	A. Humphries,
Dr. O. H. Ormsby,	Hon. G. Church,
John Hughes,	L. C. Magaw,
Nicolas Jones,	H. Betts,
Geo. R. White,	C. P. Hatch,
T. M. Howe,	H. E. Wrigley,
Jos. H. Hill,	P. W. Gardner,
G. W. Van Horen,	B. F. Vincent,
S. Garrison,	W. C. Kelso,
B. J. Lynch,	Benj. Gratz,
C. A. Colton,	W. Nicholson,
Reuben Miller,	Wm. Bush,
Dr. J. S. Carter,	M. M. Stewart,
Ewing Searight,	W. G. Darly,
John Dixon,	D. D. Lord,
Levi Peal,	F. Holton,
R. A. McIlvaine,	J. M. Bonham,
T. F. Turner,	M. M. Brelin,
A. E. Claney,	C. W. Smith,
T. B. Morgan,	J. R. McClintock, Jr.,
John Thorndill,	W. M. Smith,
John Peters,	Hugh G. Miller,
Robert Doty,	R. T. Robinson,
Autis Snyder,	Benjamin Shoenberger,
I. P. Walker,	T. J. Mackay,
George J. Ingersoll,	J. H. Kuhnes.

APPOINTMENT OF REGULAR COMMITTEES.

The Bishop then appointed the following Regular Committees:

On the Claims of Clergymen to Seats in the Convention—Revs. Sloan, Slattery, B. F. Brown and Henry F. Hartman.

On the Claims of Lay Deputies to Seats in the Convention—Joseph H. Kularies, Jos. H. Hill and Mr. Kooper.

On the Admission of Parishes into Union with the Convention—Rev. Wm. White, James M. Bonham, Jos. M. Knapp.

On the State of the Church—Rev. J. F. Spaulding, Henry Purdon, J. H. Egar, John Shoenberger, J. H. Lynch.

On Canons—Rev. J. B. Taylor, E. S. Golden.

On Unfinished Business—Rev. Wm. Fuller, Reuben Miller, Wm. C. Kelso.

The Convention then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Bishop announced that the Secretary had appointed Rev. B. F. Hartman as Assistant Secretary.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The Bishop then proceeded to deliver his annual address, opening with the gratifying announcement that no deaths among the clergy had occurred during the past year—making the fourth year that had passed without the loss of a single clergyman. During the year every part of the Diocese had been reached, and all the parishes had been visited except four, which had been visited near the close of the previous year. Many parishes had been visited two and three times. A summary of the work done was as follows: Sermons preached, 141; addresses delivered, 134; confirmations—877 in the diocese, and 18 outside; baptisms—96 children and 10 adults; officiated at four marriages and four funerals.

The Bishop states that he can do much to convocational meetings, in the discharge of his official duties, and highly commends those assemblages as encouraging to both pastor and flock.

During the year, two corner stones had been laid—Emmanuel Church, Allegheny, and St. Paul's, Erie. The former was a high priced, desirable work to Rev. Mr. Fuller, St. John's, Erie, was a vigorous offspring of St. Paul's.

Emmanuel Church, Emporium, had been consecrated during the year, and was prospering under the charge of Rev. George L. Balcom.

There were now ten new churches in the Diocese, outside the city of Pittsburgh. Less than $5,000 would make every one of them free of debt, and ready for consecration.

The Church Guilds claimed the attention of the Bishop, and was highly commended for its works of love and mercy. Last year the Guild had commenced the City Mission work, which would increase its usefulness.

The Church Home for the aged and orphans was also highly commended. It was open to the orphans of the entire diocese, and ought to receive aid from every parish.

The Bishop had been from home one hundred and eighty-three days, off and on, that and most of the other days were full of work, as they ought to be.

The question of salaries of clergymen was alluded to, and the gratifying announcement that a very considerable advance therein had been developed during the year.

Parochial schools and educational institutions generally, were then discussed, and the duty of the church in the matter suggested these, and in educating young men for the ministry, was clearly and forcibly pointed out.

The duty and power of the Bishop to regulate the clergy in matters not defined in the Book of Rubrics, were discussed at great length. The practice of "boxing to the altar," as practiced in All Saints' Church, in this city, was alluded to, and the fact reported that the Bishop had forbidden the practice. The response had been received, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Bishop, the practice would be continued. The Bishop did not question the sincerity of the persons, but was clear in his judgment that they were in error. He had done what he conceived to be his duty, and had relieved his mind and conscience from further responsibility in the matter.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

Dr. Page moved the appointment of a committee of five, of which the Bishop shall be chairman, to prepare a letter congratulatory on the elevation of Bishop Macrorie to the Bishopric of Peter Maritzburgh. Adopted. Committee not announced.

On motion, a special committee of three was appointed on charter, and to make a uniform regulation in regard to the election of Vestrymen in the Diocese, and report to the next convention. The Bishop did not announce the committee.

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE.

Rev. J. D. Wilson, from the Committee on Residence, reported that further efforts had been rendered unnecessary from the fact that a house had been offered to the Finance Committee for the use of the Bishop, on favorable terms. Report accepted and committee discharged.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Lay Delegates, through Mr. Cooper, reported that thirteen parishes were delinquent, and not entitled to representation.

It was moved to refer the report to the Finance Committee, with the understanding that the delinquent delegates be admitted to seats until the Finance Committee reported.

An amendment was offered to admit delinquent delegates finally to seats.

Mr. Cooper stated that the report only had reference to such parishes as were now on the floor of the Convention. He could find that fully one-half of the delinquent parishes had not reported at all, and the amendment would cover their case also.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 23 yeas to 24 nays.

The original resolution was then adopted by a vote of 34 to 15.

THE ELECTION.

The Convention then proceeded to elect standing committees, treasurers of the church funds, etc. Revs. Wilson and Spaulding were chosen Clerical Tellers, and Messrs. Smith and Garfield Lay Tellers.

After receiving nominations for the several offices, the Convention adjourned—the election being made the regular order for this morning.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW CHAPEL.

Immediately after the Convention adjourned the corner stone of the new Trinity Church Chapel was laid.

Bishop Kerfoot, accompanied by the clergy, wardens and vestrymen of the parish, came from the church to the place where the new chapel is to be erected, repeating the 122d psalm.

After the dedicatory prayer by Bishop Kerfoot the church choir sang psalm No. 102 commencing

We build with fruitless cost, unless
The Lord the pile sustain;
Unless the Lord the city keep,
The watchman wakes in vain.

After the form of prayer for the laying of the corner stone was over, Bishop Kerfoot, who had been requested by the Bishop to address the assemblage, said he trusted that the laying of the corner stone, and the solemn reckoning of the Pittsburgh Church life would be only the beginning of a spirit which he hoped would be infused into all the churches of the State. He had only one suggestion to make, which was, that he hereby proclaimed an assessment upon all the members of the city churches of one tithe, to be contributed to country churches in need of help.

Rev. Mr. Spaulding, of Erie, was then introduced and made a brief and appropriate address. He said that four years ago the Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, assisted very materially in the erection of St. Paul's Church at Erie; he thought that the corner stone of that church; therefore he supposed that the Rector of Trinity Church had a right to call upon him for an address at this time. He congratulated the Rector and the Vestry, and liberal contributors towards the new chapel, upon the success which had attended their efforts. The speaker would remind them of the necessary relation that subsisted between the material temple now to be erected and the spiritual temple. In olden times God had put it into the hearts of His own people to erect houses of worship for the glory of His name and it was also necessary that they should erect spiritual temples to the honor and glory of God. He trusted that the structure of which the corner stone had been laid, would be erected by the new church which it was proposed to build, which would be a blessing to the community and the Diocese. Trinity Church was appropriately termed the Mother Church of the Diocese.

The 181st hymn was then sung.

Rev. Mr. Egar, Rector of St. Peter's Church, was introduced, and said it was his happy privilege to congratulate the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of the mother church of Pittsburgh on the commencement of the erection of the new edifice. St. Peter's was the daughter church of the city, having been built after Trinity was erected and had accomplished a great work. This chapel was to be a part of the new church building to be erected. He hoped that the mother and the daughter would flourish side by side, year after year, and century after century. There were but two thoughts that occurred to the mind of the speaker on this occasion, in the way of exhortation and instruction. They were to worship their Father under the open sky, and at the same time the walls of the Church were close at hand. The first was that God was everywhere present, and the second that at the same time they were within God's house the special presence of Almighty God.

Rev. Mr. Tenbrook, of Lawrenceville, was then introduced, and said he did not pretend to have a wonderful imagination, but it had been said that a sermon could be found even in a stone. He thought that he could find two sermons in the corner stone which the Bishop had just put in its place. The first was that it was but a short time ago a shapeless mass of rock, and was brought from the quarry by the hand of man and fashioned by skill, and placed there to form a part of the glorious edifice for the worship of Almighty God. Many years ago there was taken out of the common mass of humanity one man, who, by the skill and art of that heavenly workman was made fit to be the corner stone of the glorious and goodly edifice that would stand upon the earth as long as the earth should last. Then there was a practical lesson which said them that there was taken out of the common mass of humanity one man, who was so fashioned by the skill of his teachers, came to this city to preside over this congregation—he, as it were, corner stone. To be the corner stone was to bear a great portion of the burden, but not to sustain it all. There was a spiritual temple of which Christ was the corner stone, and he hoped all present would be incorporated into that structure. Then there was the occasion of thanksgiving that they had been able to participate in the great work of the day. In conclusion, the speaker paid a handsome tribute to those through whose munificence the new structure had been commenced and would be completed.

The closing prayer was made by Bishop Kerfoot.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Monthly Meeting—Reports of Principal of High School, Secretary, City Superintendent and Committee on Teachers and Salaries—The New High School Building—The Colored Schools—Corporeal Punishments, Etc., Etc.

The Central Board of Education held its regular monthly meeting in the office of the High School, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street, yesterday afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Nobbs was called to the chair, President Wilson being absent.

The Secretary then called the roll and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Brush, Chadwick, Craig, Getty, Hartman, Lauffman, Mays, Miller, Mitchell, Nobbs, Sergeant and Shaw.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE HIGH SCHOOL—MONTHLY REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

The Secretary read the report of the Principal of the High School, as follows:

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—From May 31 to May 28th, inclusive, the High School was in session 19 daily days.

HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Males.—62—Aver'ge attendance, males, 51 8-20
Females.—77—Aver'ge attendance, females, 61 11-20

Total.....141—Total av. attendance.....129 2-20
Greatest total attendance, 138; least total attendance, 107.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Days of session, twenty.
Males attending, 4; females, 68; total, 69.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From High School	17		17
From Normal School	1	5	6
Others	76		76
Total attendance	94	5	99

RECAPITULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
High School	62	79	141
Normal School	8	68	76
Commercial School	76		76
Whole attendance	139	147	286

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. LEE, Principal pro tem.

The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY—WARRANTS.

The Secretary submitted the following report:

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: The warrants issued since your last meeting amounted to $13,164 95.

THE LOCAL LEVY.

The sub-districts which were not reported at your last meeting have since notified me of the rate of taxation levied for building purposes, viz:

Grant, two mills; Ralston, three mills; Moorhead, eight mills and ten mills special tax; O'Hara, ten mills; Washington, ten mills; Liberty, ten mills; Lincoln, twenty mills; Colfax, ten mills; Minersville, ten mills; Peebles, eight mills.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. SERGEANT, Sec'y.

The report was accepted and filed.

REPORT FROM THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

The Secretary read the report of the City Superintendent, as follows:

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: In making my last monthly report for the year ending June 1st, 1869, I beg leave to most respectfully to express to your honorable body my sincere thanks for your uniform kindness and your hearty co-operation with me in all my efforts to advance the interests of public education in our city; and I earnestly hope that I may by a judicious administration of school affairs during the present term, continue to merit your approval and retain your confidence, for without your entire support much of the labor performed in building up and extending our educational system would indeed be fruitless.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH.

As I am now preparing my annual report which will contain an extended account of the educational interests of the city, I will omit for the present, as general as reported for the last month, and give only the statistics as returned to this office. They are, however, not to fall as nearly correct, as some of the blanks authorized by you have not been filled. This is to be regretted, as it interferes greatly with the harmonious workings of the system.

Enrollment	8,459
Average	6,989
Per centage of attendance	82

CORPOREAL PUNISHMENT.

The corporeal punishments have been reduced since my last report over thirty-six per cent. that is since January 1st, over fifty per cent. This is a very creditable showing; and certainly entitles our teachers to commendation for their efforts at government outside of the old-time rule of brutality. All this has been accomplished and yet the discipline of our schools is greatly improved over that of other years.

Respectfully submitted,
G. J. LUCKEY.

The report was accepted and filed.

ADDITIONAL TEACHERS.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported having granted one additional teacher to the Oakland and two to the Washington sub-district schools. The report was accepted and filed.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING—CONTRACT AWARDED FOR THE BASEMENT.

Mr. Harrison, Chairman of a Special Committee, presented the following report:

The Committee appointed to procure plans and solicit bids for the High School Building respectfully report, That in pursuance of the instructions given them your Committee advertised for proposals for the masonry and excavation of the basement, and having met on the 2d of June inst., proceeded to open the bids—five in number for the stone work and the same number for the excavation.

Your Committee recommend that the masonry and cut stone work be awarded to Mr. Patrick Brough, he being the lowest bidder. Your Committee also recommend that the excavation be awarded to Messrs. John Flinn and John Noonan, they being the lowest bidders for that department of the work.

Your Committee refer to a careful examination of the slope from several quarries have unanimously agreed to recommend that stone known as the Clarion stone, for the whole outer surface of the walls. The estimated cost of masonry of the basement built of Clarion stone will be $15,875.

JOHN HARRISON,
THOS. AIKEN,
WM. MAYS,
THOS. CRAIG,
J. M. TAYLOR.

The report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Brush moved that the committee be continued with the basement is completed, and that they award the contract as recommended in the report.

Mr. Laufman moved that Mr. Nobbs be added to the committee, and that it be continued. On motion Mr. Harrison was also added to the committee.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Getty presented a communication from Prof. J. M. Bertling, inviting the members of the Board to be present at the North sub-district School on Thursday at half-past one o'clock, to hear singing exercises. Accepted.

LIST OF EXONERATIONS.

Mr. Anderson presented a communication from the Collector of the Peebles Sub-district accompanied by a list of exonerations amounting to $167 88. Mr. Anderson said he believed they were correct, and, on motion, they were allowed.

Mr. Shaw presented a similar communication from the north sub-district, in which the Collector reported exonerations to the amount of $821. He thought it too large, and on motion it was referred back to the local board to be revised.

The exonerations reported by the Collector of the Allegheny City district at a previous meeting amounting to $169 88, were, on motion, allowed.

The report of exonerations in the Moorhead district was referred to the representative of that district.

The Collector of the Oakland district reported exonerations to the amount of $108 40, and, on motion, they were allowed.

The Second ward Collector's exonerations were reported at $197 80. Referred to the representative of that ward.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The old Fifth Ward Collector reported exonerations to the amount of $92 04, of which $67 04 was in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and $25 00 in favor of the Grain Elevator Company.

Mr. Duncan moved the exonerations be allowed.

Mr. Craig amended by moving that the exonerations in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be referred to a special committee to examine. Adopted. The Chairman appointed Messrs. Craig, Miller, Hartman, Getty and Laufman as said committee.

The report of the Collector of the old Ninth ward showed exonerations amounting to $1 32. The exonerations were allowed.

Mr. Chadwick presented the report of the Collector of the Collins independent and the old Collins Sub-district, of which the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards of the city are composed, of exonerations in the Independent District of $167 87, and in the old Collins District of $139 24. The exonerations were, on motion, allowed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COLORED SCHOOLS.

Mr. Mays, Chairman of the Committee on Colored Schools, submitted a report accompanied by a resolution requesting authority to contract with the Colored Presbyterian Congregation for the use of the hall of the colored school building for worship, at the annual sum of $300.

The report also recommended the establishment of a branch colored school to accommodate the colored children of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth wards.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Laufman moved that the report be accepted; first including the Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards.

Mr. Laufman subsequently withdrew his motion, and moved that so much of the report as referred to the establishment of a colored school be stricken out.

Mr. Craig moved as a substitute that the report be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report the number of colored children in these various localities.

Mr. Laufman withdrew his motion, and Mr. Craig's motion was adopted.

The balance of the report was also adopted.

THE QUESTION OF CORPOREAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Hartman said the City Superintendent, in his report, referred to the fact that he had not been able to complete his report, for the reason that only Principal of the Forbes Sub-district had neglected to fill in the blanks authorized by the Board. The Local Board of that sub-district had instructed the Principal to make out no report, and the Central Board had instructed the Secretary to withhold the salary of the Principal. The grounds on which their action is based is that the Local Board were never officially notified of the action of the Central Board. Mr. Hartman said the sub-district had made reports of the corporeal punishments, but as they happened to be larger than those of other sub-districts, had not desiring to put themselves before the public in this manner, they suddenly stopped them. To bring the matter before the meeting he offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, This Board passed at a recent meeting a resolution requiring the Principals to fill all the blanks authorized by this Board; and whereas, The Principal of the Forbes sub-district has not complied with the requirement, owing to a resolution passed by the local board of said sub-district instructing him not to fill out said blanks; and whereas, We presume said local board have no disposition to interfere with the general plans of the Central Board, but as it is claimed that their action is determined by the fact that they have never been officially notified of the action of this Board in regard to the passage of said resolution, and therefore refuse to promptly with the said resolution filling up said blanks, therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby instructed to pay the Principal in said sub-district for the month of May, and to *officially* notify said local Board of the action of the Central Board, and respectfully ask them to rescind the resolution which is in conflict with the action of this Board.

Considerable discussion ensued, but the resolution was finally adopted.

HIGH SCHOOL APPLICANTS.

Mr. Mays offered a resolution requiring applicants for admission to the High School to present a certificate from the Principal and Sub-Director of the school from which they come, and also the City Superintendent, certifying that the applicants are residents of the ward and have gone through the ordinary course of Grammar studies in the common schools. The resolution also requires the High School Principal to file the certificates in the High School office.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Craig stated that the Select Councils had conferred with the Board the use of their rooms for holding the meetings of the Board, and he moved it be accepted. Lost.

Mr. Chadwick moved the Board tender the Select Council a vote of thanks for the generous offer. Carried.

The Secretary read bills to the amount of $117 50, which, on motion, were ordered to be paid.

THE CHANGE OF BOOKS.

Mr. Getty stated that the new rules were already introduced after the summer vacation, but the local board of the Duquesne sub-district had been informed that they should prepare to introduce the books this month. It would interfere greatly with the annual examinations at the last of June.

Mr. Craig said the exchange would not interfere at all with the studies. The old books could be retained until the close of the term, but the agents of the new books were anxious to have them in, and they would be enabled to deliver the old ones privately and without causing in the city for months.

Mr. Duncan moved that the matter be left optional with the local boards. The motion was carried.

Adjourned.

The Awning Question.

Many years ago, when it was the custom to erect unsightly awning posts of wood, an ordinance was passed by Councils prohibiting the erection of these unsightly protectors from rain and heat unless they were self-supporting. For awhile the ordinance was complied with, and at length awnings covering twelve to fourteen feet were found liable to become abnormal, and a few persons ventured to put in slender iron columns that would not obstruct the walks of a weasel, to hold the awnings in place. But the vigilance of a city official has detected this violation of the letter and spirit of the ordinance, and he has complained to the Mayor, and divers persons are threatened with fines if the obstructions are not removed within a certain period. There are certain obsolete ordinances in the city code that it would be well if Councils would either abrogate or amend.

BENEFICIAL CONCERT.—On Monday evening next a grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Masonic Hall, for the benefit of the Ladies' Homeopathic Association. The concert will be under the direction of Prof. Peterson, and the performers will comprise the best amateurs and professionals in the city. The same artists will participate who made the Grand Jubilee Concert such a brilliant a success, and the entertainment will be eminently deserving of all the patronage that can be bestowed upon it. Tickets fifty cents.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—On this and to-morrow evenings, there will be a strawberry festival held at the First Methodist Church, Rev. Alexander Clark's, Fifth avenue, the proceeds of which will be appropriated for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Luscious berries and delicious cream will be served by fair hands in a good cause, and there should be a large attendance.

ALGEO'S new jewelry store is at No. 45 Sixth street (late St. Clair.)

It is a Fact

That Leibler makes the best trunks in the city. Warehouse No. 99 Wood street.

June Nips.

The term "June nips" will be new to the majority of our readers, who must not confound it with the "Chilly, chilly Lions" so graphically described in the comic annuals of the Mint, 44 Smithfield street.

Travelers

Should not leave the city until they have secured one of Leibler's Trunks or Traveling Satchels. Warehouse No. 99 Wood street.

Worried It Down.

There are not a few fluids that compels a brave man to make wry (Rye!) faces in the act of swallowing them, but we succeed best in "worrying down" Waugaman's summer beverages.

No. 104 Wood Street

Is the place to buy a Satchel, Valise or Traveling Satchel. A large and choice assortment constantly on hand.

Paintable—Very.

The bibulous fluids dispensed to the thirsty by Waugaman, at "The Mint," 44 Smithfield street.

Ladies

Will find an elegant assortment of satchels at Leibler's, No. 99 Wood street.

House, Store and Lot at Auction.

This day (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock, the property 73 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, late Manchester. To be sold at auction. The location is good for business and pleasant for residence. The building is a good substance, well finished and painted throughout. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Seasonable.

The Hot Whisky Punch Waugaman of "The Mint," presents to his friends and customers. As "A Ward" would say, Hot Punch in this weather is comfortable as a pelisse.

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all kinds of Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Tetter, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Home questions for the Sickly and Debilitated.

Is it worth while to endure penal torture after every meal, when indigestion can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by so agreeable a remedy as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

Does it pay to be compelled by debility and languor to abandon active business, when brain, nerve and muscle can be toned up, and the whole system restored to a healthy condition, by a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Why approach the dinner table daily with a pestle-like appetite for all that is savory and delicious, when a vigorous appetite for even the plainest fare is created by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Is it wise to live in this bright world as if it were a dungeon, gloomy, discontented and miserable, when the worst case of hypochondria can be cured in a week by such a pleasant and wholesome exhilerant as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Can it be possible that any person of billous temperament will run the risk of being fever-ridden, when he can tone and regulate the great secretive organ with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Is it not a species of moral insanity for any merchant, farmer, mechanic, or traveler, to be without the best known antidote to the effects of poisoned air and impure water, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Considering the harrassing and depressing nature of the functional derangements to which woman is subject, it is not astonishing that any invalid of the feeble sex should hesitate to seek the certain relief afforded in such cases, by the genial operation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

These are questions of deeper interest than any dining or political discussion of the day, and those whom they concern are invited to give them something more than a passing thought.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of LEWIS & MCCLURE, dealers in Choice Family Groceries, No. 116 Liberty street, was dissolved by mutual consent, to date from May 1st. The business of the firm will be settled by their successor. GEORGE W. MCCLURE, who will continue at the old stand.

SAMUEL LEWIS,
GEORGE W. MCCLURE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of EDWARDS, SMITH & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of SMITH & WARWICK.

R. EDWARDS,
L. H. SMITH,
WM. WARWICK.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY INTEREST

In the West Point Foundry to Messrs. SMITH & WARWICK, I take great pleasure in recommending the new firm to the confidence and patronage of the business community.

RICHARD EDWARDS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THIRD
LARGE ARRIVAL
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BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters and Balmorals,
Consisting of all kinds and qualities, selected with care.

And will be sold as LOW as they can be bought for in New York or Boston.

☞ All orders from the country will be promptly filled.

I am also Agent for three Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will sell their goods at their prices, in Philadelphia, thus saving freight and expense.

Country Merchants will save money by calling and examining my Stock and Prices, before purchasing elsewhere, at

J. H. BORLAND'S
58 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

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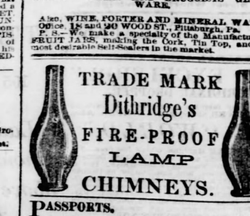
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE.

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER Office, 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞ We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top, and the most desirable self-sealers in the market.



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UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.

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20 PER CENT. COMMISSION.

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IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,
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CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS.

Just Opened a Choice Assortment of
Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and Common
CARPETS,
To Fill up since Close of Spring Trade.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF
WHITE, CHECK AND FANCY
MATTINGS,
At Lower Rates than Heretofore.
FULL LINES OF
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.
Oliver McClintock & Co,
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NEW CARPETS,
FINE CARPETS,
CHEAP CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
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MATTINGS.
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MAY 18th, 1869.
BARGAINS
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CURTAINS.
NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED
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BRUSSELS CARPETS, VELVETS, &c.
The Latest Arrival from England.
Have received by Steamers Samaria and Manhattan, the Very Newest Styles of the English Market. They also offer a complete Line of DOMESTIC CARPETING, to which large additions are daily being made.
McCallum Brothers, 51 Fifth Avenue.
EQUAL TO ANY EVER PRESENTED TO THIS MARKET, AT LOWEST PRICES.
A DISPLAY OF GOODS
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The Best Stoves.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
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Sole Agents for the Celebrated Base Burning Oriental Stoves and Furnaces for Hard Coal or Coke. Best in the World for Parlor, Office, Store or Church. FIRE NEEDS NO REKINDLING, BURNS ALL WINTER. Do not Buy until you see or send for Circulars.

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Our Agents for Orientals—DEMMLER BROS. Smithfield street; GEO. HUBLEY, Allegheny city.

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STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND MACHINISTS.
Have on hand and make to order Improved Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, 12 and 15 horse power, for boring Oil Wells; Portable Saw Mills; Air Engines, for Agitating Oil, and all sizes of Steam Engines for Rolling Mills, Forges and Planing Mills, Brick Presses, and all kinds of Machinery. Prompt attention given to Repairing.

Andersons & Maxwell,
FOUNDERS, make to order Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, for Iron and Steel Works, Nail Machines, and Castings of all descriptions.

UNION IRON MILLS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
GIRDERS AND CHANNEL IRON,
BRIDGE IRON,
Hammered and Rolled Railroad Axles (Solomon), Spring Bars, &c. All sizes Merchant Iron.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
☞ Refineries and Steamboats promptly fitted up.

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FOR CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STREETS
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William Smith,
MANUFACTURER OF
CAST IRON WATER PIPE,
For Gas and Water Work. My Pipe are all cast vertically in Dry Sand Moulds, and Twelve Feet in length. Also, a full assortment of General Castings for the Gas and Water Business. Will give personal attention to superintendence of Gas Works to my make of Pipe.

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Iron Railings, Vault Doors,
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81 SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market.

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FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,
SANDUSKY ST., Allegheny City, Pa., Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle and Lath Machines, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grain Mills, Wright's Patent Centre Vent Flour Mill Bolts. Build to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

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ESTABLISHED 1808.
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